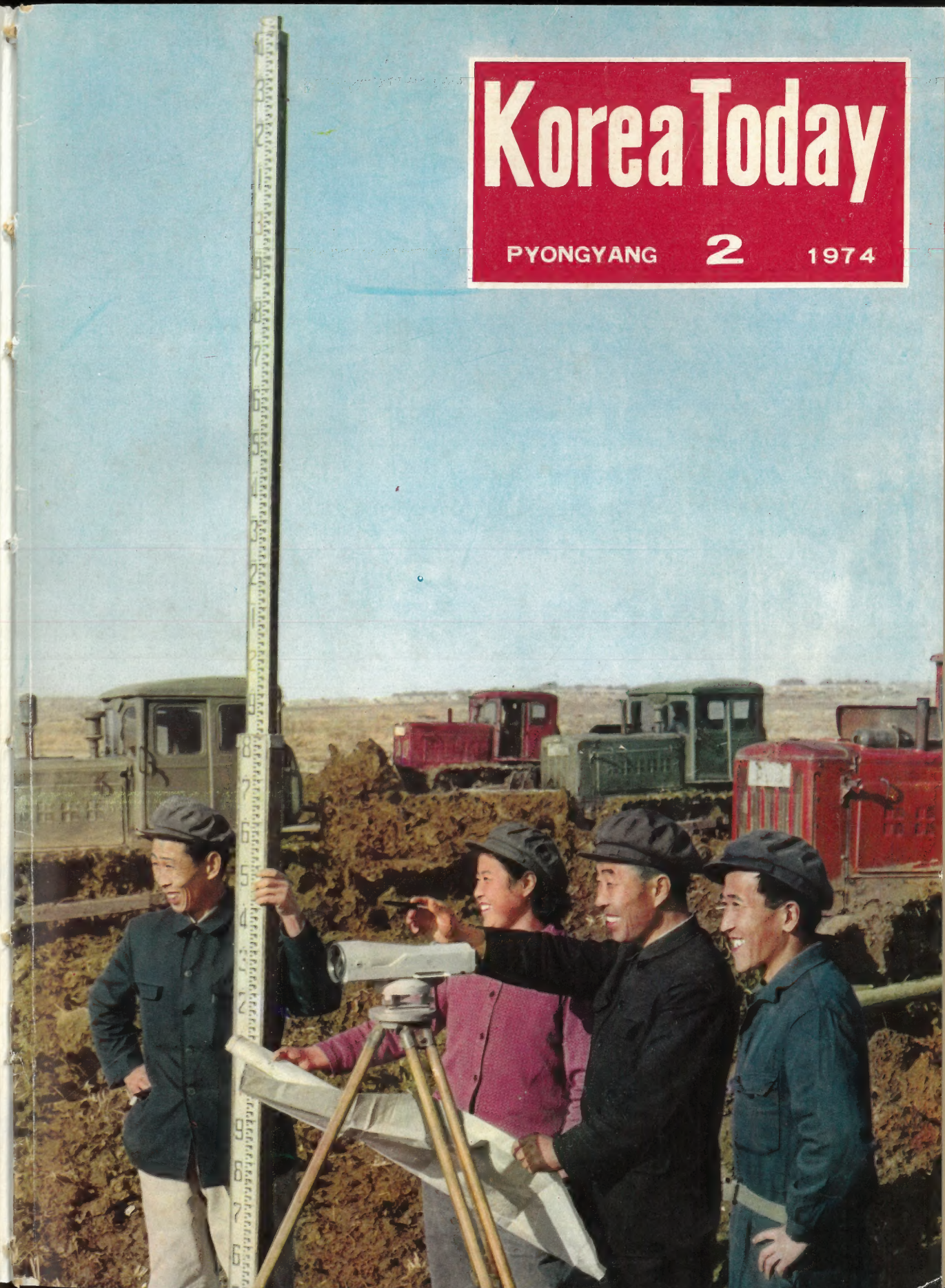


Korea Today

PYONGYANG 2 1974



Korea Today

2 (No. 209) 1974

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea



FRONT COVER: Functionaries of the Onchon County Farm-machine Station leading the land readjustment

INSIDE FRONT COVER: A view of the transcription room of the recording section at the modern Korean Feature Film Studio

CONTENTS

New Year Address · KIM IL SUNG	2
Great Programme for Final Solution of Rural Question	9
The Chongsan-ri Spirit Has Seized This Land Choe Jung Yon	12
Along the Highway of Technical Revolution	15
"I Am Willing to Go through Sleet if Only It Helps Bring You Rice to Live on"	18
Our Powerful <i>Juche</i> Industry Supports the Countryside Kwon O Sik	23
Composition and Functions of State Organs, and Principles of Their Activity Stipulated in Our Socialist Constitution Li Sok Gon	26
Solely for the Sake of the Revolution	29
Ever-increasing Modern Dwelling Houses in Our Countryside	33
Flowering Socialist Cultural Village	34
Great Victory for the Class and Mass Lines in Our Country (1) Chon Gyong Su	37
A Revolutionary Opera "The Flower Girl"	40
Our Party's Self-defensive Military Line Kim Bok Rok	45
Five-point Programme for National Reunification— Brilliant Embodiment of <i>Juche</i> Idea Chi Sang Chun	47
The River Taedong-gang	50
Reactionary Nature of the "New Village Movement" in South Korea's Countryside	51
Piping and Drumming the Same Tune	53
Japanese Militarists Scheme to Hamper Korea's Reunification Son Se Yu	54
I Saw Excellent Progress of Korea Joaquin Molano Campusano	55

Printed in the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

NEW YEAR ADDRESS

KIM IL SUNG

Dear Comrades,

We have seen out the year 1973, the year of glory which witnessed great successes in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, and are seeing in a hopeful New Year 1974, which will shine with a new struggle and victory.

Allow me to offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, warm New Year congratulations and greetings to our heroic working class and cooperative farmers and all other working people who waged a courageous struggle for socialist construction last year.

Allow me also to extend warm New Year felicitations to the valiant officers and men of the People's Army and People's Security Forces, the Public Security personnel, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and Red Young Guardsmen who are firmly defending the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

I extend my New Year greetings to the south Korean revolutionaries and democratic figures, youth, students and people of all strata who are fighting courageously for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I warmly congratulate the members of the delegation of Koreans in Japan headed by

Comrade Hong Bong Su, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and the members of different Chongryon delegations who are greeting the New Year with us in the homeland, and extend my New Year greetings to Comrade Han Dok Su and all the functionaries of the Chongryon and the Koreans in Japan and to all other Koreans abroad.

The year 1973 was a year of victory in which brilliant successes were registered, internally and externally, politically and economically, in the struggle for fulfilling the magnificent programme put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Party.

Last year our people waged an energetic struggle to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the leadership of the Party, holding high the banner of three revolutions, and recorded enormous achievements in all the political, economic and cultural fields.

We brought about a great turn last year in the work of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society by keeping the ideological revolution definitely ahead of all other work.

An energetic struggle was waged for strengthening the organizational life and establishing the habit of study among the Party members and working people. As a result, all

of them have come to take an active part in the organizational life and the revolutionary habit of study, the habit of studying while working and working while studying, has been firmly established throughout the country.

Last year the revolutionary working class and Party nuclei and young intellectuals performed a very important role in revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society. Our Party nuclei and young intellectuals went among the working people and energetically waged the struggle against all shades of outmoded ideas and tirelessly carried on ideological education. Especially, the junior cadres of the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms took part in all work with the attitude of a master, and the cadres waged an active struggle at the head of the masses.

With the vigorous progress of the ideological revolution last year, all the Party members and working people were armed more firmly with the *Juche* idea of our Party and the monolithic ideological system of the Party was thoroughly established in the whole society. The level of political consciousness and revolutionary enthusiasm of the Party members and working people were heightened immensely and everyone acquired the trait of carrying out his assignment in a responsible manner with the attitude of a master towards the revolution.

Big success was achieved in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution as well.

The most important task facing us in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution last year was to concentrate efforts on the rural technical revolution to meet 1974, the significant tenth anniversary of the publication of the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*.

Our heroic working class infinitely faithful to the Party built the Kumsong Tractor Plant into a large-scale, modern plant in a very short period and mass-produced tractors and sent them to the rural districts. This lifted

the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land to 2-2.5, and in the plain areas to 3-4, last year.

The workers and technicians of the Sungri General Automobile Plant successfully hit the target of automobile production by displaying all their ingenuity and creativeness, thus making a great contribution to the rural technical revolution.

Last year an energetic struggle was waged to build up fertilizer plants, and the material foundation laid for applying more than one ton of chemical fertilizer per *chongbo* in terms of weight and over 200 kilogrammes in terms of ingredients. Especially, apatite mines were developed on a wide scale, which made it possible to produce an abundance of phosphatic fertilizer from domestic raw materials. And the foundation was laid for the sufficient supply of microelement fertilizer suited to the properties of soil and the specific qualities of crops.

Last year functionaries who graduated from agricultural colleges and young intellectuals actively proceeded to the rural districts and removed conservatism and empiricism remaining among functionaries, gave scientific and technical guidance in the farm work, strictly observed the principles of the right crop to the right soil and the right crop at the right time and thoroughly established a scientific system of fertilizer application.

The active progress of the rural technical revolution and the improvement of guidance over the farm work led to a great change in agricultural production. Our cooperative farmers, infinitely loyal to the Party, effectively carried out all the farm work and reaped last year, too, an unprecedentedly rich harvest and opened up broad prospects for successfully fulfilling the assignment of grain production under the Six-Year Plan.

Last year, in the domain of heavy industry the technical revolution was energetically carried on to bring about definite progress in the work of mechanizing, semi-automating and automating the production processes, marked-

ly lessen toilsome labour, save lots of labour force and bring about a new upsurge in production. Particularly, workers, technicians and young intellectuals took an active part in the technical innovation movement and advanced many new technical proposals. I am greatly satisfied with this.

Last year the Party and the state directed great efforts to the transportation and established various new transport systems and, at the same time, vigorously waged a struggle for building new shipbuilding bases and expanding existing ones. We have thus laid the solid material and technical foundations for building a great many ships of various types including large ships from this year.

In the domain of light industry we built many textile mills and knitwear, footwear, daily necessities and foodstuff factories and set up a clothing factory in each county and workers' settlement. As a result, we are now in a position to ensure better the proportionate development of heavy and light industries and supply the people with a greater amount of high-quality consumption goods and lessen much of the housekeeping burden of women.

The technical revolution was vigorously pushed ahead in all branches of the national economy and economic construction accelerated at a fast pace, with the result that the foundation of an independent national economy has been consolidated all the more. Although the world is swept by a very serious economic fluctuation and many countries are undergoing a fuel crisis and various other economic difficulties, the economy of our country is steadily developing on a very stable basis, free from the impact of this worldwide economic fluctuation and crisis. This furnishes added proof of the correctness and great vitality of our Party's line of building socialist independent national economy.

Last year great success was also achieved in the struggle for carrying out the cultural revolution.

We adopted last year the Law on the Universal Compulsory Ten-Year Senior Middle

School Education at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and made vigorous endeavours for putting it into practice. Thanks to the energetic struggle of the entire people great advance was made last year in enforcing the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, and it already entered the stage of full-scale enforcement in some areas. It is beyond doubt that the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education will be completely enforced ahead of schedule if our people make sustained efforts with such a high degree of enthusiasm as now.

As in school education, a great stride was made in the work of bringing up the preschool children under public care. Many nursery schools and kindergartens were built and their operation was improved, with the result that more than 3.5 million children are reared at nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expenses and women are able to go to work free from cares.

Last year the habit of study was thoroughly established and technical know-how widely disseminated among the working people to markedly raise the overall technical and cultural levels of the working people.

Last year an energetic struggle was waged for introducing cultured practices in production work and daily life in the urban and rural areas. The result was that the factories and enterprises were kept neat and tidy, the looks of town and country underwent a radical change, a great turn was effected in the way of life of the working people. The mass movement for introducing the water and bus services in the countryside led to the completion of this work in many local areas.

Last year the writers and artists created revolutionary and militant literary and art works, greatly contributing to the revolutionization and working-classization of the working people and widely demonstrating to the whole world the vitality of the socialist literature and art of our country. Particularly, our writers, artists and pressmen proceeded to the

production sites and powerfully encouraged the workers and peasants in the production drive, while tempering themselves. The Party highly appreciates the active contribution made by the writers, artists and pressmen to the fulfilment of the three revolutions through their revolutionary and militant literary, art and propaganda activities and direct participation in labour.

Last year our valiant officers and men of the People's Army and People's Security Forces further increased the combat capacities of their units and firmly defended the security of the fatherland and the people. Our Public Security personnel, with heightened revolutionary vigilance, firmly guarded the socialist gains from the subversive activities and sabotage of the enemy and the Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and Red Young Guardsmen further improved the combat preparedness by intensifying their combat and political trainings.

Greeting the New Year, I express deep thanks to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals, student youth, officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, and the Public Security personnel, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and Red Young Guardsmen who have performed great exploits on all fronts of socialist construction, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions.

Last year a great advance was also made in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Last year our people, with the active support and encouragement of the world progressive peoples, curbed and frustrated the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries for the simultaneous admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations, dealt a fatal blow at the splittists within and without bent on perpetuating the division of Korea and brought to disbandment the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression and inter-

ference in our internal affairs. This is a shining victory of our Party's line of independent and peaceful reunification.

Last year the south Korean youth, students and people again rose courageously in the national deliverance struggle, even under the "state of emergency" in which the fascist repression was so harsh. Now the south Korean youth, students and people are fighting resolutely against the anti-popular, treacherous acts of the south Korean authorities who stamp out democracy, harshly suppress the people and sell out the country and the nation to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. Their struggle is a just struggle for the right to existence and democracy, a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and reunifying the fatherland.

Seeing the New Year in, I extend full support and encouragement to the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people for the democratization of south Korean society and the deliverance of the country and the nation.

The energetic external activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic last year raised higher the international position of the Republic and further strengthened the international solidarity of our revolution.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria last year denounced the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities to create "two Koreas", expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and adopted with unanimous approval a resolution in full accord with our Party's line of national reunification. At the 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly many countries actively supported the line of our Party and the Government of our Republic for independent, peaceful reunification and manifested firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of our people.

Greeting the New Year, I, in the name of the entire Korean people, offer warm congratula-

tions and greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries, the new-born independent states and many other countries of the world who have positively supported and encouraged our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrades,

The year of 1974 is a year when our people should strive with redoubled efforts for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Whether we carry out ahead of the set time the grand tasks of the Six-Year Plan put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Party or not depends on how we wage the struggle this year. All the Party members and working people should make a decisive advance in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan by vigorously working for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the national economic plan for this year.

This year we should direct the efforts of the whole Party and the whole state to capital construction and effect a great upsurge in construction.

The key to the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan in all branches of the national economy lies in successful capital construction this year. The Central Committee of the Party defined this year as a year of construction and decided to concentrate efforts on capital construction.

All the Party members and working people should make a new leap forward in socialist construction by energetically accelerating construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed. This year we should concentrate our efforts on the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the expansion project of the April 13 Iron Works, the second-stage project of the Sodusu Power Station and the second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the construction of the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant, the Taedong-gang Power Station, the Youth Chemical Factory, the Nampo Chemical Factory, the Sunchon Cement Factory and other major construction objects. We must hasten their construction by the method of finishing the

projects one by one and thus bring them into operation at the earliest possible date.

An important task facing us this year is to fulfil the main tasks of the rural technical revolution put forth in the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* and sharply boost agricultural production.

We will mark this year the tenth anniversary of the publication of the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*. In accordance with the line laid down in the theses, this year we should effect a new upsurge in the rural technical revolution by strengthening in every way the support of towns to the countryside and the assistance of industry to agriculture and by giving active, nation-wide help to the countryside. Especially, in the engineering industry, modern farm machines such as tractors, trucks and tractor-drawn farm machines should be manufactured in great numbers and sent to the countryside; in the chemical industry a wide variety of high-quality chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals be produced in larger quantities for the countryside.

By making a decisive advance in the rural technical revolution this year, we should greet the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses more significantly, relieve the peasants of toilsome labour a great deal and capture the grain height of the Six-Year Plan without fail.

In the mining industry, the installations should be replaced with large-size, modern and high-speed ones and transport be diversified to boost production at the existing mines and, at the same time, new mines should be developed rapidly to increase the ore output, and the output of nonferrous metal ores in particular be decisively increased. In order to dispose of the rapidly increasing nonferrous metal ores in time, the utilization of equipment should be further increased at the non-ferrous metallurgical works, and a new, large-scale, modern nonferrous metallurgical base built in the Tanchon area.

In accordance with the line advanced by the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, this year we should increase investments in the coal industry, replace the coal mine facilities with large-size and modern ones and give a definite precedence to prospecting and tunnelling at the coal mines to sharply increase coal output.

The engineering industry should devote efforts this year to the production of ordered equipment of factories to smoothly manufacture and supply such equipment to various branches of the national economy.

In order to develop the fisheries and marine transport and successfully carry on foreign trade, it is necessary to further develop the shipbuilding industry and build many big ships. This year the workers and technicians in the shipbuilding industry should boldly think and buckle down to building many big ships, above 10,000-ton class, by relying on the already-laid foundation of the shipbuilding industry. In step with the growth of shipbuilding, the production of engines of various types should be increased and the base for manufacturing ship outfit be consolidated to produce high-quality ship outfit in large quantities.

In light industry, the locally-controlled industry should be extensively developed, along with the centrally-controlled industry, to bring about a new turn in the production of consumption goods. The provincial, city and county Party organizations and leading workers should build on a large scale light industry factories including cornstarch factories, foodstuff factories, textile mills, knitwear mills, clothing factories, furniture factories and daily necessities factories by actively tapping the local reserves from the stand of a master, so that more high-quality daily necessities of wide variety are produced.

This year we should dynamically accelerate socialist economic construction to further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the country and make the people's life

more abundant and cultured. Thus, we will bring into full play the inexhaustible vitality and superiority of our advanced socialist system.

The present era is an era of science and technology; today the main reserves for the growth of production in our country lie in the rapid development of science and technology. The scientists and technicians should actively step up scientific researches from the *Juche* stand and satisfactorily solve the scientific and technical problems arising in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and the Six-Year Plan. They should raise the level of science and technology of our country to the world level as soon as possible.

In the domain of education the principles of socialist pedagogy should be thoroughly applied to further improve the educational work, the material foundation of schools reinforced and a revolutionary habit of study established among the teachers and students.

The writers and artists should create a larger number of revolutionary and popular literary and art works, which will help firmly arm the working people with the *Juche* idea of our Party and rouse them to the energetic revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

This year, too, we should continue to direct great efforts to the work of increasing the defence capabilities of the country. The officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should firmly arm themselves with the *Juche* idea of our Party and energetically conduct combat trainings to increase the combat power of their units in every way, and they should always keep themselves in a strained and mobilized posture. The Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and the Red Young Guardsmen should intensify the combat and political trainings, while successfully carrying out their revolutionary tasks, and thus prepare themselves as trustworthy reserves and replacements for the People's Army.

For the successful fulfilment of the enormous revolutionary tasks confronting us this year, it is necessary to increase the fighting capacity of the Party organizations and decisively raise the sense of responsibility and role of the leading personnel.

The Party organizations at all levels should give definite precedence to the ideological revolution to continuously deepen the work for the revolutionization and working-classization of all the working people. They should do the work with people well to bring into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the working people.

The leading personnel of the Party, state and economic organizations should rid themselves of subjectivism, bureaucratism, formalism, expeditiousness and all other residue of obsolete ideas, strive to enhance their Party spirit, working-class spirit and the spirit of faithful service to the people, and fully apply the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method. Especially, the functionaries of the state and economic bodies should further rationalize the enterprise management and scrupulously carry out the work of organizing the economy as required by the Tae'an work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, so that the daily, monthly and quarterly national economic plans are fulfilled without fail.

This year we will also make energetic efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We will make every sincere effort to thoroughly implement the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and join strength with all the progressive forces of south Korea to fight resolutely against the splittists within and without bent on perpetuating the country's division.

This year the Chongryon organizations and the Korean nationals in Japan should struggle more staunchly to expedite the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and make tireless efforts to strengthen international solidarity with the Japanese people and the progressive peoples of the world. The Chongryon organizations should wage an energetic struggle to establish more thoroughly the ideological system of *Juche*, strengthen the unity and cohesion of their ranks and revolutionize all the Korean nationals in Japan.

Today, the general international situation is developing in favour of the revolutionary cause of our people. Our Party and the Government of our Republic will strive this year, too, to strengthen solidarity with all the progressive peoples of the world and wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle with redoubled vigour.

Comrades,

The revolutionary tasks confronting us this year are very difficult and enormous. All the Party members and working people should make uninterrupted innovation and continued advance without slackening the heightened revolutionary spirit in the slightest degree and effect another great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. Thus, they will overfulfil the national economic plan for this year and lay a solid groundwork for carrying out all the assignments of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, and united rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Party, let us all march forward dynamically to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Great Programme for Final Solution of Rural Question

Our people are now significantly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in the magnificent circumstances in which all of our working people are vigorously marching forward, effecting a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of the socialist construction, upholding the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and the genius of revolution, in February 1964 is our Party's great programme for socialist rural construction and a prominent classic which scientifically clarified the ways for the final solution of the rural question for the first time in the history of development of Marxism-Leninism.

In the Theses the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed and summed up the achievements and experiences attained by our Party in the socialist rural construction in the past and, on this basis, gave an all-round and profound exposition of the essence and contents of the rural question under socialism and the basic principles and methods for its final solution, and thus opened up a highway to the building of socialism-communism.

In the Theses, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the essential contents of the rural question under socialism consist in highly developing the productive forces of agriculture, making the peasants well-off, eliminating the backwardness of the countryside, the legacy of the exploiter society, and gradually eradicating the distinctions between town and country and the class differences between the workers and the peasants, the survivals of such society, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside.

This thought is an entirely new elucidation of the course of building a classless society in

which the peasants are working-classized and going to communism and mirrors the historical mission of the working class; it is a scientific idea which clarifies the basic prerequisites defining the principles and methods for the solution of the socialist rural question.

Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the basic principles to be adhered to in solving the rural question as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and co-operative property should be strengthened, and co-operative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 36.)

This represents the first classic formulation of those principles in the Marxist-Leninist political economy and the theory of scientific communism. The consistent idea running through the basic principles of solving the rural question expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung is to continue to thoroughly carry out the revolution in the countryside, enhance the leading role of the working class and strengthen its guidance and assistance to industrialize agricultural production and revolutionize and working-classize the peasants and reduce the co-operative property into all-people property, thereby eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class differences between the workers and the peasants.

This idea is a great thought which compre-

thensively developed in depth the Marxist-Leninist theory on the continued revolution, the leading role of the working class and the worker-peasant alliance to suit the new historical conditions after the triumph of the socialist system; it is a revolutionary idea which gives an original elucidation of the principles, direction and methods for the solution of the socialist rural question, an important strategic problem for the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the central revolutionary tasks to be continuously undertaken in the countryside after the completion of socialist cooperativization and gave clear-cut answers to the contents of these three revolutionary tasks and methods of their implementation and to the correlations of the tasks. His idea on the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions is based on a scientific analysis of the source of lag of country behind town; it is an original thought which makes it possible to successfully conquer the two fortresses, ideological and material, of socialism and communism.

In the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as one of the basic conditions for vigorously promoting the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and eliminating the differences between town and country to strengthen in every way the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of town to country. He taught that the Party and the state of the working class should take the stand of bearing the responsibility for the economy and life of cooperative farmers and strengthen in every way their guidance and assistance to the countryside, and made clear the content and concrete methods of the guidance and assistance. He also set out a number of epochal steps to lighten the burdens of cooperative farms and the peasants, increase their incomes and rapidly improve their living standards.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's thinking on strengthening the guidance and assistance to the countryside is a scientific one based on his new exposition of the correlation between town and country under the socialist system; it is a revolutionary idea expressing the steadfast revolutionary stand of the working class to take the peasants along to communist society.

In the Theses, the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung raised the questions of the guidance and management of the socialist rural economy, the development of cooperative property and the correlation between all-people property and cooperative property as questions of principle in building a socialist countryside and in constructing socialism as a whole, and indicated clear-cut ways for their solution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the basic direction of improving the guidance and management of socialist agriculture is toward steadily bringing the method of management and operation of the agricultural cooperative economy closer to the advanced industrial method of enterprise management and set out an entirely new thought of directing and managing the agricultural cooperative economy by the industrial method. This is an original thought which clearly shows the Marxist-Leninist way, to the solution of the management question of socialist agriculture.

Pointing out that the questions of the correlation between all-people property and cooperative property and of the ties between industry and agriculture should be solved correctly, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a creative thought on organically fusing the two forms of property in such a way as to strengthen the direct production ties between industry and agriculture and constantly enhance the leading role of all-people property over cooperative property.

This idea is the only correct thought which enables the working class to give the effective guidance, assistance and support to the peasantry, thus consolidating and developing cooperative property to bring it closer to property of the whole people, and smoothly accelerating the process of gradual conversion of cooperative property into property of the whole people; it is a great thought which has made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the settlement of the question of the two forms of property.

In the Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a unique idea on the regional unit and base for state leadership in building a socialist countryside.

He pointed out that an important question in giving guidance to regionally dispersed work centres like those of the rural areas is to designate a certain area as the unit of unified guidance in each locality and, with it as the base, to give direct guidance to all work centres within that area, and he made an all-round

exposition of the position, role and duties of our county.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the regional unit and base, his thinking on the county's position, role and duties, is a creative thought which indicates the correct methods for the successful solution of the socialist rural question and constitutes another great contribution to the theory of scientific communism.

The profound idea and theory clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Theses have been brilliantly translated into reality in our socialist rural construction, fully testifying to their correctness and vitality.

Under the wise guidance of the leader, our Party, along the road indicated by the Theses, has energetically promoted the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, strengthened assistance to the countryside and steadily improved the guidance and management of the rural economy. The result is that a great progress has been made in the socialist rural construction and the face of our countryside has changed radically in all aspects.

With the powerful promotion of the ideological revolution the level of ideological consciousness of our peasants has risen remarkably and the revolutionary and communist way of life prevails among them. Our peasants are now working faithfully for society and collective as the able builders of socialism and the differences in the standard of ideological consciousness between the workers and the peasants are gradually reducing.

A big stride has been made also in the technical revolution in the countryside with irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as its main tasks, with the result that the material and technical foundation of our agriculture has been incomparably strengthened.

Our peasants do fruitful farm work with the help of electricity, machines and chemicals, free from worries about drought and flood. They are getting free from arduous work by degrees.

This year we will execute well the major tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in the Theses.

With the promotion of the rural cultural revolution, ours has been turned into a cultural

countryside good to live in, the technical and cultural level of the peasants has risen greatly, and the differences in the conditions for a cultural life between town and country are being eliminated gradually.

The working-class leadership over the peasantry, the support of towns to the countryside and the assistance of industry to agriculture have been strengthened and the worker-peasant alliance further consolidated.

Our peasants have been completely freed from all tax burdens, all capital construction in the countryside and the building of modern houses are undertaken for the peasants at state expense.

Water and bus services are being introduced and public health, cultural and public service facilities are under construction in a big way in the countryside. This is rapidly reducing the differences in production and living conditions between town and country.

A new system of agricultural guidance established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is displaying its advantages to the full and our agriculture is directed and managed admirably by the industrial methods of enterprise management. The organic combination of the two forms of property is being promoted rapidly.

Indeed, our socialist agriculture has made a leaping progress and ours has turned into a rich, modern socialist cultural countryside under the banner of the Theses.

All the successes attained in our rural work are the brilliant victory of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his original thought and theory on the socialist rural question, its embodiment.

Our people will, in the future, too, as in the past, bring about new greater strides and upsurge in the socialist rural construction and agricultural production, by vigorously marching forward along the path pointed out by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" written by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In this way they will promote the socialist construction as a whole, further consolidate and develop our socialist system and powerfully hasten the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.



Comrade Kim Il Sung conversing with peasants during his on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, Kangso county

The Chongsan-ri Spirit Has Seized This Land

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sees the masses of the people as the masters of revolution and construction and as their driving force and always goes among the working people to discuss the state affairs with them and infuse them with the revolutionary spirit.

The spirit works innovations and miracles every day, everywhere in this land—in socialist co-operative fields or at the factories and enterprises which have ushered in a new age of automation.

This grandiose reality is the brilliant fruit of the wise guidance of the leader, particularly the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which the leader created and in whose application he himself set an example. It also demonstrates the indestructible vitality of the spirit and method.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is shedding more and more bright rays in all spheres of remaking nature and society and remoulding people's ideological consci-

ousness as the days go by; it is displaying its great vitality to the full in all the fields of the Party, state and economic activities.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, embodying the *Juche* idea, created the revolutionary mass line and the revolutionary work method based on it, which are a revolutionary tradition of our Party, and thus brought into being the historical roots of the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The socialist transformation of production relations was completed in town and country under the wise guidance of the leader and the socialist forms of economy held an undivided sway. The new circumstances needed a new work system and work method which suited them.

To meet the needs, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee in December 1959 and gave instructions on radically improving the work system and work method to suit the new circumstances. In February 1960 he went out to Chongsan-ri, Kangso county and himself set an example in doing so.

He acquainted himself thoroughly with the living conditions of the Chongsan co-operative farmers, even looking into the rice jar and the rice-cooking pot, had talks with them knee to knee, and guided the Party cell general membership meeting, the general membership meeting of the *ri* Party and the work of the county Party committee, and all other Party and administrative work.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method was created in the course of his on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri given at the historical moment when a new work system and method of guidance to suit the prevailing circumstances were urgently required.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The essence of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to en-

sure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 312.)

The leader's teaching is the programmatic guide line to which all the Party organizations and state organs have to adhere steadfastly in the revolution and construction.

With the establishment of the Tae'an work system and the new system of agricultural guidance personally instituted by the leader, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which produces the inexhaustible strength of the masses was fully applied in the administration and direction of the economy and in all the work of the Party, state and economic bodies. It also brought about a great change in the ideological consciousness of the working people.

It is a truth of life that a great spirit and method produces a great reality.

With the application of our Party's traditional revolutionary work method by the whole Party, the leading role of the Party in the socialist construction rose markedly, the fighting power of the Party organizations increased, and the ties between the Party and popular masses strengthened as never before. Guidance was brought closer to the lower levels, the superiors helped and taught those under them, and the Party work turned into a complete work with people in all the branches and all work, with the result that the intention of the Party was brought home to the masses correctly in time and the Party organizations brought the Party members into action and the Party members roused the masses to action, thus splendidly carrying out all the revolutionary tasks set by the Party.

By giving priority to the political work in all activities the monolithic ideological system of the Party was established more firmly in the whole society and the unity of the Party, and people rallied around the leader, the politico-ideological unity of our society, further strengthened to be indestructible.

As the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method was accepted by the masses, the work of educating, remoulding and revolutionizing people became their own work and was powerfully stepped up as a whole-society movement.

In the new great upsurge of socialist construction brought about by the spread of the Chongsan-ri method and in the grand advance

of the Chollima movement, the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in two and a half years in terms of the total industrial output value and in four years for all indices.

When they were carrying out the Seven-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction, while pushing ahead with the building of the economy and defences simultaneously, our people thoroughly applied the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, so that they planted a flag of victory on another high peak of socialist construction.

The difficult task of industrialization was brilliantly completed in a short period of 14 years, which had taken capitalist countries a full century or a few centuries. Through these miracles an independent, modern industry was established and all the branches of the national economy including the rural economy equipped with up-to-date techniques.

The flames of great revolutionary upsurge to carry out the Six-Year Plan, a militant programme, charted by the fatherly leader, are now burning furiously throughout the country.

The great favour and deep solicitude of the fatherly leader who is striving to narrow considerably the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and to free women from the heavy burdens of household chores fired the hearts of people with a firm resolution to be boundlessly loyal to him.

"There cannot be any set nominal capacity for us. What the leader requires us is our work norm and nominal capacity." This is the pledge of loyalty given by the working people of hundreds and thousands of factories, enterprises and co-operative farms in our country.

Our working class built the Kumsong Tractor Plant whose production capacity is 10 times the former one in one year and a half through their innovation.

The nominal capacity of the blooming mill in the Kangson Steel Works was 60,000 tons. But

now it produces 600,000 tons of bloom.

The speed of equipment assembling increased 5 times in the reconstruction and expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, one of our metallurgical bases, on the east coast; a small transformer substation in South Hamgyong Province made a current transformer of 100,000 kva by itself. The expansion projects of fertilizer factories went on rapidly and the phosphatic fertilizer factories mushroomed throughout the country.

Our peasants reaped an excellent harvest last year throughout the country by striving to increase the per-chongbo yield of grains by one ton and more following the Mangyongdae co-operative farmers who are leading the whole countryside, working in the attitude of a master towards the revolution.

Indeed, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is now bringing about a great change in the revolution and construction and displaying a great vitality in our country.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method giving full play to the inexhaustible strength of the people enables the economy to develop continuously at an unprecedentedly high rate every year though its scale has grown incomparably bigger.

It is a firm faith and will deeply rooted in the hearts of our people in the course of their struggle and life that when they thoroughly apply the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method originated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they can overcome any difficulties and obstacles, keep bringing about new innovations and win great victories in the revolution and construction.

That is why the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method exerts a great influence on the world revolutionary people as the days go by and commands their high praise and sympathy.

Choe Jung Yon

Along the Highway of Technical Revolution

The socialist countryside of Korea produces a bumper crop every year, and farmers do farming and kill weeds with the help of machines and chemicals in the vast irrigated plains as well as the remote mountain areas.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Party has directed great efforts to this technological reorganization, following the policy set forth at its Fourth Congress, particularly, along the path indicated by 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' adopted at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party in 1964, and it has achieved brilliant successes in this field." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 415.)

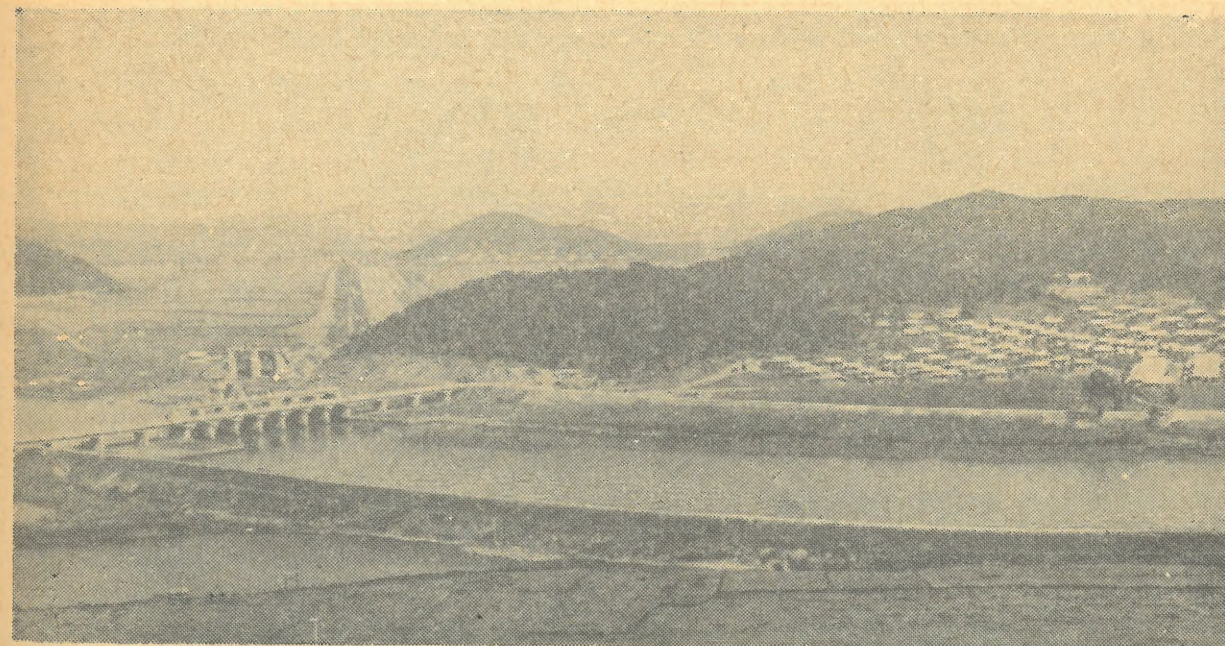
Thanks to the Theses authored by the leader, our countryside has made tremendous progress in the technical reconstruction of the rural economy as in the ideological and cultural revolutions.

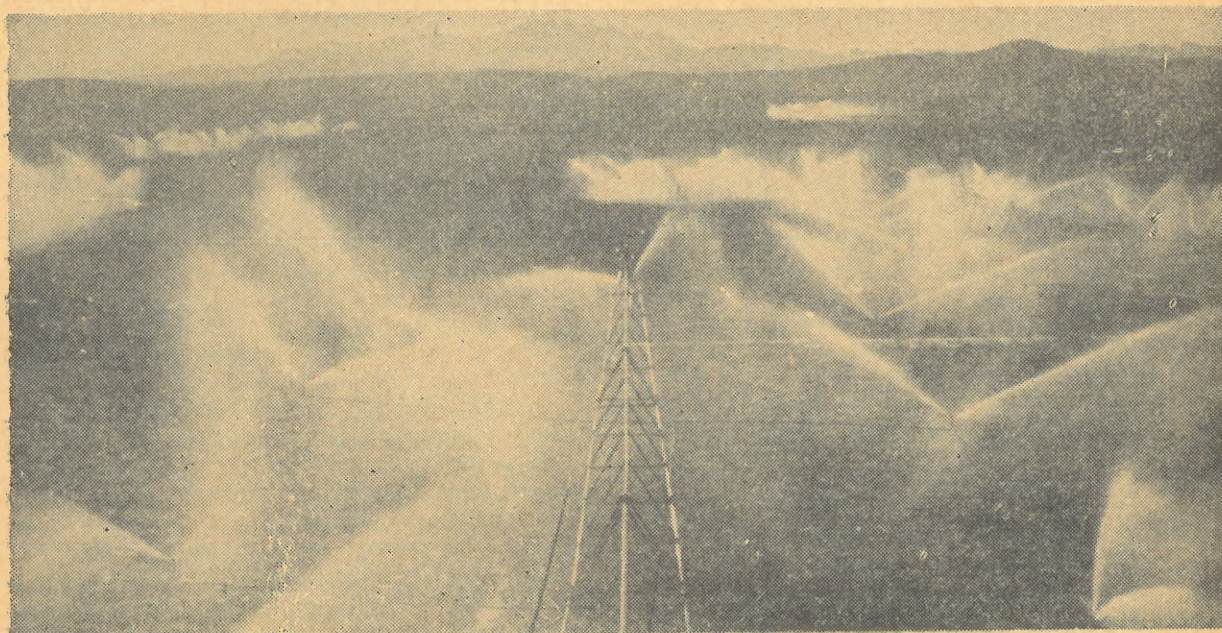
One of the greatest successes in the rural technical revolution is the completion of irrigation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined irrigation as the primary task of the rural technical revolution and wisely led the whole Party and the entire people to realize the age-old desire of our peasants.

There have appeared many irrigation systems including the big Pyongnam irrigation system with an irrigating capacity of 100,000 chongbo and the Kiyang, Ojidon and Amnok-gang River irrigation systems throughout the country. Paddy fields have been brought under irrigation and sprinkler irrigation has been introduced in

Thanks to irrigation, our peasants reap a high and stable harvest every year free from worries about flood and drought



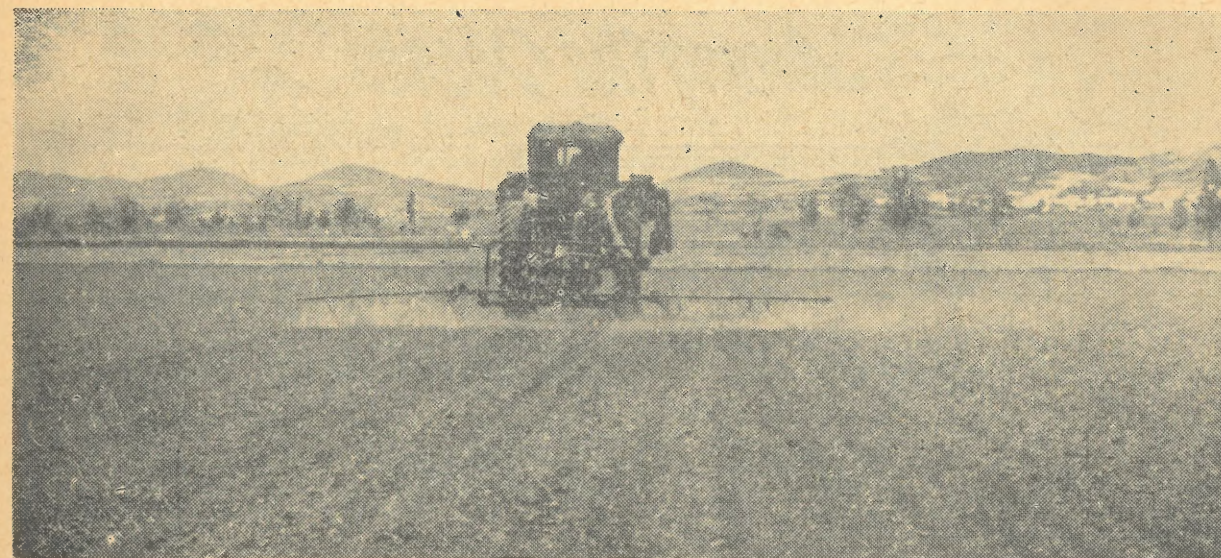
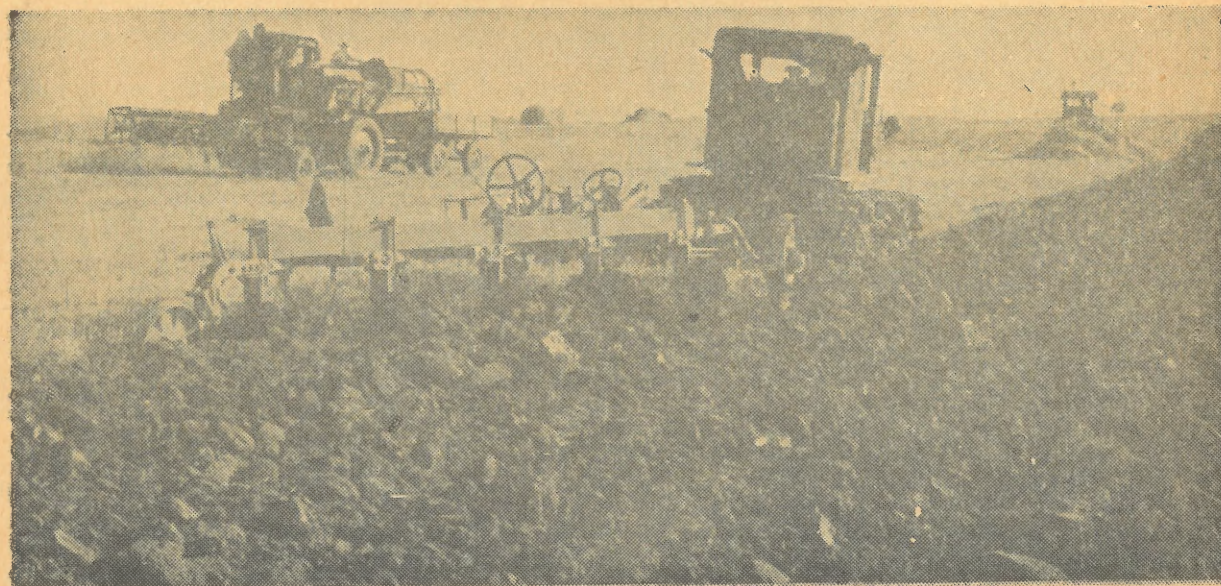


Vegetable fields have been now freed from any severe drought damages as a result of introduction of sprinkler irrigation

dry fields on a big scale. As a result, irrigation channels form a complete network over the face of the country. Today we have a perfect irrigation system.

Thanks to the completion of electrification over 1,000,000,000 kwh of electricity is used in the countryside every year not only for the home life of the farmers

Four to five tractors work on every 100 *chongbo* of arable land in the Ryongchon Plain



Weed and insects are killed by agricultural chemicals

but also as a power for machines and source of heat in agricultural production.

The era of comprehensive agricultural mechanization has come to this land.

Every county has a farm-machine station and farm-implements factories, and each province has tractor accessory and tractor-drawn farm-machines factories. Our powerful heavy industry mass-produces modern farm machines every year to deliver the farmers from toilsome labour.

The level of mechanization rises rapidly every year in our countryside. The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land will be 4 and more this year and the mechanized work will remarkably increase in its kind and scope.

The supply of chemical fertilizers increases every year, boosting agricultural production sharply. Weeding, a most labour-consuming work, is gradually disappearing through the wide application of new highly-effective herbicides.

The comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture will be realized through the technical revolution in an all-round way in the near future. Then

the distinction between agricultural and industrial work will be greatly narrowed, the eight-hour work day gradually introduced on co-operative farms, as in the factories and other enterprises, and the difference in working conditions between town and country markedly reduced.

Arduous and labour-consuming work is becoming joyful and fruitful one rapidly in this country. This furnishes striking proof of the sagacity of the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who advanced an original thought on the technical revolution and translated it into reality in this land.

That is why our farmers reaped an unusually bumper crop last year, too, through their persistent efforts made from the position of masters responsible for the food of the population in order to repay with loyalty the warmer solicitude of the leader than the sun.

Whenever they gather a rich crop every year and their life betters, our farmers deeply realize the justness and vitality of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" written by the great leader and renew their firm determination to live and struggle single-heartedly along the path indicated by him.



"I Am Willing to Go through Sleet if Only It Helps Bring You Rice to Live on"

President Kim Il Sung, the fatherly leader of our people, always shows great concern about grain production. He makes effort to build up the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and personally solves knotty problems on the spot so that a stable, bumper harvest may be gathered every year.

Take the Samsok village alone in the outskirts of Pyongyang City for example. He has visited this village scores of times to give elaborate guidance.

One day in January 1957, the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the village. It was not his first visit.

The villagers of Samsok were overwhelmed with the honour and joy of receiving another visit of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung whom they had longed for so much, awake or asleep. No sooner had his car stopped than they surrounded it and shouted *manse* (hurrah) for the leader, waving their hands.

Standing by the leader who had regained their lost fatherland and gave land to the landless peasants, who, in the crucible of the Fatherland Liberation War, had sat together with the peasants of the Samsok village at the edge of a field to teach them concretely how to take the lead in socialist co-operativization,

and who paid another visit to their village, the villagers could not restrain a burst of joy and gratitude.

They led the leader to the room in the hall of democratic publicity and invited him to take his place on a blanket smartly spread in substitution for a cushion.

But he declined it, saying that he preferred the reed-mat. He added that he felt more comfortable when he sat on the very place where the peasants used to sit.

He personally rolled the blanket and put it aside. Then he sat down on the reed-mat at his ease together with the peasants.

He made the peasants come close to him and said with a bright smile on his face:

"Though I live not far from here I have failed to pay frequent visits to you. Please excuse me for this." His words embarrassed the villagers so greatly that they didn't know what to say.

The leader asked in detail about the economic situation of the co-operative farm.

"...Well, what is the food condition now?"

An elderly man answered frankly that he had no worry about food and clothing since he joined the farm.

The leader, after deep thought, said, putting his hands on his knees:

"You say the farm has enough food. I con-

strue it as meaning a little improvement as against the past.

What I mean is that you should be better off in the tile-roofed houses, eating rice and meat soup.

Seeing coop farmers who still fail to live on rice troubles my sleep...."

Then he looked out of a window for a good while, his pleasant face turning grave.

The peasants felt a lump in their throat.

They were all deeply moved by the leader's warm and paternal affection. Women wiped tears with their breast-ties and the old hanged down their heads.

The Samsok village had only 30 *majigi* (One *majigi* approximates 1,000 square metres.) of non-irrigated paddies and its dry fields were all stony and barren.

So, before liberation even independent farmers, to say nothing of the hired or tenant farmers, lived on millet gruel despite their backbreaking toil all the year round.

The landlords called the Samsok village "Beggars' Village" in the pre-liberation days and used to frighten their crying children by saying that they would be sent to the "Beggars' Village" if they kept crying. It was only with liberation that the peasants in the village became genuine masters of land and could eat their fill of millet and maize, though they are not better than rice, bringing about a great change in the course of socialist co-operativization indicated by the leader.

They regarded this as the greatest happiness in the world.

Yet the leader was so much concerned about making all the peasants in the village live on rice and meat soup instead of millet and maize by turning all the dry fields into paddy fields.

He stressed the need of storing as much water as possible and using it effectively and of manuring liberally to increase the output. He said he would supply them with materials for cold beds for rice seedlings and other things they needed.

Then he said that all the peasants should become rich in a short space of time by cultivating cotton, rearing silkworms, creating orchards and breeding more domestic animals, and taught in detail the ways of fulfilling these tasks.

After a pause, he went on:

"Rice tastes nicer if you yourselves pro-

duce it in your own land.

You should not lie under a plum tree waiting for the fruit to fall into your mouths.

In other words, you should not merely rely on others but have a determined will to do farming by your own efforts."

He concluded thus, putting stress on every word. Before he left the village, he looked round the farm's fields braving the cold wind and clearly showed the peasants what they should do immediately prior to ploughing and sowing.

It happened but a few days after the leader's visit.

On the evening of that day, all the farmers here gathered as usual at the hall of democratic publicity where the leader had given them instructions as to farming work. They were racking their brains to work out measures for carrying out the leader's instructions.

Suddenly there was the familiar sound of the engine of a car coming from outside.

They all at once turned their heads in the direction where the sound was coming.

The sound ceased right in front of the hall, when surprise nailed the peasants to the spot.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, whom they always longed for, was in the car.

It was sleeting outside, but the leader got off the car and gladly shook hands with all of the peasants for a long while.

It was quite beyond their imagination that he would call on them again at so dark, sleety night. So, they stood motionless for a while, with their bodies and souls entrusted to him. They even forgot to usher him into the room.

It was the happiest moment for the coop farmers.

Their hearts were full of the feeling of happiness that they lived under the warm care of the leader.

They were all lost in thought: "Busy as he was with the state affairs, the leader has called on us again, forgetting sleep, only two days after his previous visit in spite of rough, dark road at sleety night, as he is so worried about the life of us peasants in mountainous area who still fail to live on rice...."

No one is indeed equal to our leader in the world!..."

"Now, let us walk in and have a talk!"

With this, the leader walked in the room,

lightly pushing the backs of the nonplused villagers with his two spread-out arms as if to embrace all of them in his broad and benevolent bosom.

Now, the peasants hurriedly moved aside a little low table standing in the centre of the room to arrange a seat for him in the warmest place of the room.

The leader said:

"The hosts must always take seats in the inmost place and the guest in the upper part...."

Then the leader personally took the hands of Chong and Li, the oldest of the coop farmers, and seated them in the warmest place of the room, and he himself had a seat in the upper part.

"I tried to come earlier today but couldn't find time until now!"

Well, what is it you are discussing about late at night?"

His kind words filled with affection made even the old men, who had been sitting awkwardly in the warmest place of the room, be at ease and move nearer to him.

The farmers said frankly that they were discussing how to do farming in line with his instructions.

"Well, won't you open some more paddy fields within the year?" asked he, turning his benevolent eyes to them.

Old Li stood up, adjusting his clothes and said in reply that the land had been so dried up formerly that there was no water to do so.

The leader laughed generously and said, grasping warmly old Li's hand:

Old Li! If you think it is possible to create paddies only where water is found in abundance like in the river- and sea-side regions, how many such places can you count in our country?

Old Li! Let us think of the domestic growing of bean sprouts.

If we grow bean sprouts without a large basin below the sieve tub, we have to use much more than tens of jarfuls of water for one tub.

But if we reuse the water dropped in the basin from the sieve tub, we can grow them with a small amount of water!

The same is the case with creating paddies. If we use water effectively by circulation, it is quite possible.

If the peasants in such a region as yours

sit idle with their arms folded on the pretext of lack of water, when will they be able to live on rice?

It is no doubt that you can open paddy fields in this region if you store the water from the spring in Chajak valley in a reservoir and irrigate paddy fields with it and again lift it up into the reservoir through pumps by three to four stages.

He explained it in so plain language that the farmers could see clearly the prospects of rice farming. They got nearer and nearer to him.

Old Li was nodding repeatedly, looking around and slapping his knees. He was now sitting just in front of the leader, but this he knew not.

There was a general stir in the room again.

"Well, the night has far advanced but let us go out to fix a place for a reservoir!" said the leader, looking round the farmers. The farmers, who had been so excited, were greatly surprised.

"How can it be done at this hour of night...."

The clock on the wall of the room already pointed to 11 p.m.

It was dark outside and sleeted more heavily than before.

Presently the leader opened the door and stepped down to the ground.

The nonplused villagers looked at each other and followed him.

"Dear leader! Let us do it some other day!" said the head of the workteam, stepping forward.

The rest of the peasants, coming nearer to the leader, said they were of the same opinion.

"It seems to me that you are worrying about my exposure to sleet. When I fought in mountains, I, together with my men, often marched through snow heavier than this for months, sometimes falling but rising. I am willing to go through sleet if only it helps bring you rice to live on...."

The villagers were moved by the warm affection of the fatherly leader who was so anxious to make them live on rice at an early date. Warm tears stood in the eyes of all the villagers.

The leader himself held up a torchlight and went to the fields illuminating the dark road.

His clothes were wet with sleet and soon

frozen hard by a sharp wind.

Old people pulled the arms of the head of the workteam and reproved him, stamping the ground; the young people turned their faces and shed tears of emotion, covering their faces with their hands.

"Comrades, come right along."

The leader's resonant voice came from the darkness.

It was not until then that the villagers closely followed the leader with tears in their eyes.

Piercing wind was driving sleet more fiercely.

The path he was treading through heavy sleet with the torchlight in his hand seemed to be linked with the paths he had traversed in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

What a long distance he had gone through snow for the restoration of the fatherland and the happiness of the people since he left the small straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae!

He might have covered thousands, nay, tens of thousands of *ri*, through snow and rain for the happiness of the people after he crossed the Amnok-gang River at the age of 13.

The torchlight in his hand brightly lighted the whole field in spite of severe wind and sleet.

Throwing light on the path for the coop farmers, the leader walked in the van, now trudging along the bank covered with shrubs, now crossing furrows piled with snow. The peasants saw in the torchlight that lighted up the dark sleety night the great image of the leader who had always led the van in the revolution for a long period of 40-odd years, travelling a long way of tens of thousands of *ri* in snowstorms. They also saw the great image of the leader who went on foot to create waterways which would let life-giving water flow over all the plains and fields of the country including the Yoldusamchholli and Kindung plains which were parched and cracked and brought only tears and sighs to the peasants in the past.

Even in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Marshal

Kim Il Sung had sorrowed over the plight of our peasants who were starving, oppressed and exploited by the Japanese imperialists and landlords, and elaborated a far-reaching plan to bring freedom and happiness to them!

How many nameless steep mountains, villages and streams he had crossed for the happy life of our people and peasants since he took the first shovel to break the ground for the Potong-gang River improvement project after liberation!

The leader converts the land of our country into ever-thriving fields and gardens with a ramified network of irrigation. He knows every mountain, river and even a nameless little stream and spring of the country like the palm of his hand and gives on-the-spot instructions as to the distribution of the network of waterways and locations of pumping stations and the building of stone banks.

For full four hours the leader went up and down the slopes of hills and crossed furrows covered with snow holding up the torchlight in his hand, to examine the terrains around the village.

When he reached a projected rock on the Kono slope, he said: **"This, I think, is a good place for the bank."** He drove in a stake there to fix the site of a reservoir and chose the place where a pumping machine was to be installed.

The coop farmers had lived there for tens of years, but no one could think of building a reservoir there.

It was the leader himself who fixed the place of a reservoir for rice fields!

The leader also gave them detailed instructions as to the method of laying waterways and the sources of stones and earth needed for the bank.

His clothes were frozen hard, with numerous icicles hanging here and there.

Yet he was very much pleased, foreseeing the future of the farm.

After the leader left the village, light glowed in the windows of all the houses of the Samsok village all night through. The villagers were busy with preparing for the reservoir project, some adjusting handles of spades, some sharpening picks. In the midst

of joy and excitement, they passed the night which should be told from generation to generation.

Early next morning the farmers rushed to the construction site. They crushed rocks and dug frozen earth.

One day when construction got into full swing, the leader, feeling uneasy about the farmers who were working in icy water, sent them high boots. Later he sent excavators and bulldozers.

Warm tears came into the eyes of the old people of the village who looked at the machines sent by the leader removing huge clods of earth to level slopes.

The country was then in difficult situation. The entire people were all out for the maximum increased production and the maximum economy, tightening their belts. But the leader showed many times such great solicitude about the irrigation projects of this nameless rural village. Our peasants cannot repay him for his favours even if they live hundreds

and thousands of years!

Days of great excitement and changes rolled by and at last the sluice of reservoir was opened.

That day all the villagers, young and old, splashed into water and jumped about, hugging each other and weeping tears of joy.

They shouted at the top of their voices *manse* (hurrah) towards the capital city of Pyongyang where there was President Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of our people.

The shouts of "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" seemed to echo through the whole land.

It was not mere water that flowed down the waterway washing its banks.

The irrigation water that flowed down, removing the traces of poverty and sorrow from the hearts of the peasants, is a lacteal and life-giving water resuscitating the land of our fatherland which had been suffering from droughts and floods.

Our Powerful *Juche* Industry Supports the Countryside

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been successfully promoted in our countryside along the bright path pointed out by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a grand original programme for socialist-communist rural construction charted by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. As a result, an important progress has been made in our rural construction.

We owe this entirely to our powerful *Juche* industry, a firm material guarantee of rural construction provided by the fatherly leader.

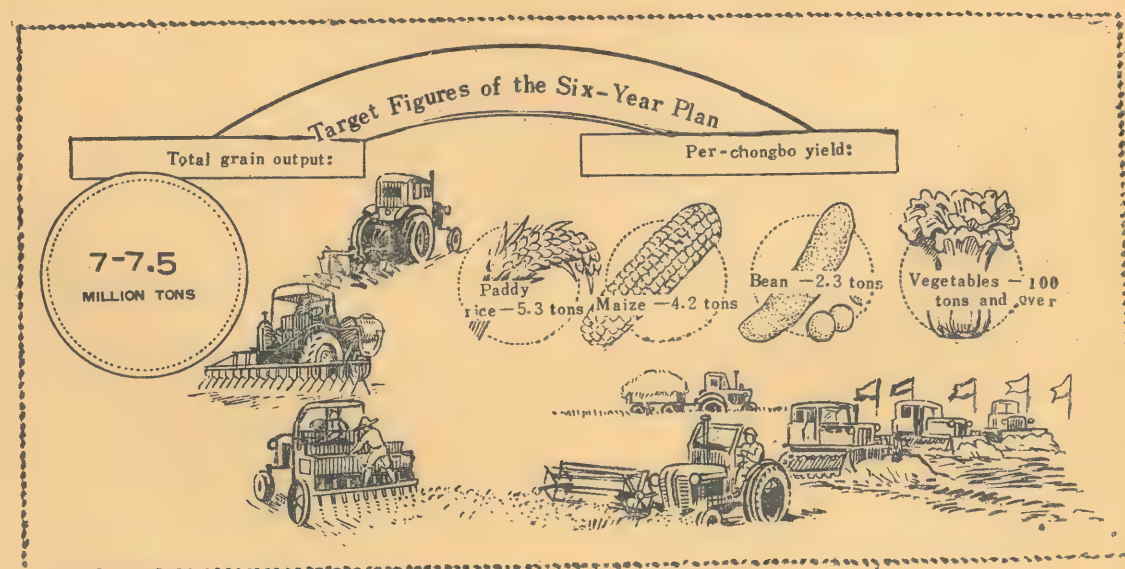
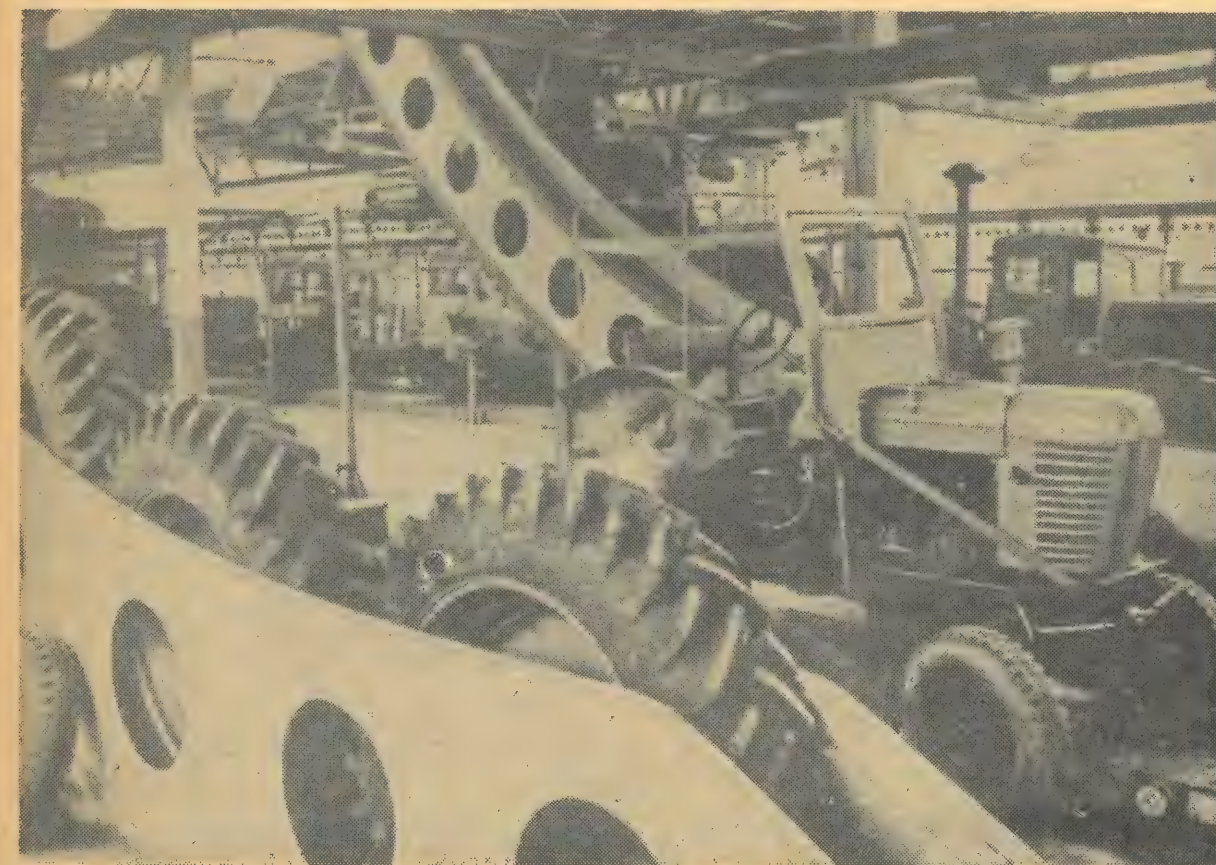
The respected and beloved leader Comrade

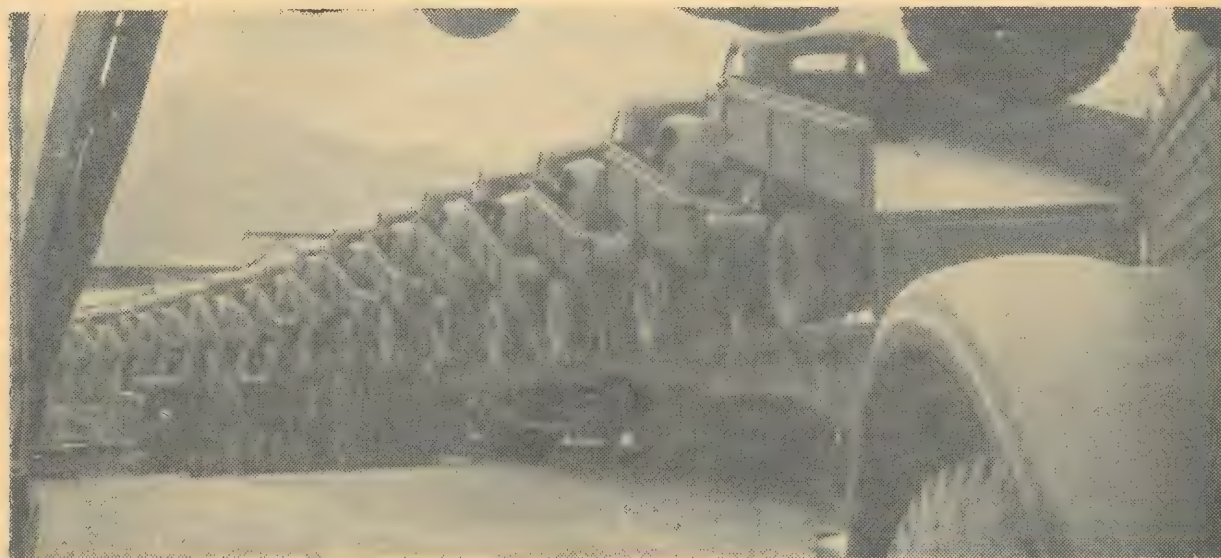
Kim Il Sung said:

"While steadfastly guaranteeing the priority growth of heavy industry, the Party has also endeavoured to build a heavy industry not just for heavy industry's sake, but one capable of most effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's standard of living." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 219.)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had mapped out a far-reaching plan to win the economic independence of the country in the very early days of his revolutionary

Streamlines for assembling tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon (bumper harvest)" at the Kumsong Tractor Plant which boasts of the might of Korea's *Juche* industry





Trucks go in steady, uninterrupted streams from the Sungri General Automobile Plant to the countryside

activities. He set forth the line of building an independent national economy in the first days after liberation and organized and guided our Party and people correctly to implement it successfully.

In consideration of the postwar conditions that everything remained harshly destroyed by the war and the people were living a hard life and of the fundamental interests of the revolution, the fatherly leader put forward the unique line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture and led our people vigorously to give precedence to the development of heavy industrial branches badly needed for the settlement of the food, clothing and housing problems for them.

This placed us in a position successfully to carry out the historic tasks set out by the Theses with the support of our powerful Juche industry equipped with the latest technology, comprehensively developed and firmly relying on its own bases of raw materials. In the past ten years all things, people, mountains,

rivers and farming methods, have changed beyond recognition in our countryside.

Our heavy industry has not only produced machines and materials for the construction of big cities and factories, but also sent various machines and large quantities of steel, cement and other materials to the countryside every year for huge rural construction.

In the past period irrigation channels forming a complete network over the face of the country, tens of thousands of pumping stations and intake towers and other irrigation works and artificial reservoirs have been constructed.

Huge tideland reclamation projects, grand nature-remaking projects, have been conducted rapidly in the west coastal areas to obtain tens of thousands of *chongbo* of new land. Sprinkler irrigation has been introduced to industrialize vegetable growing.

Production establishments as well as dwellings, educational, cultural and public service facilities have been built on a huge scale in our countryside.

Since the publication of the Theses modern farm houses for hundreds of thousands of families have been built in our countryside and schools, a hall of culture, a hospital and nurseries and kindergartens have sprung up in every rural ri.

Today our Supung, Wunbong, Kanggye, Sodusu, Pyongyang and Pukchang and other big hydraulic and thermal power stations serve the countryside as perfect power suppliers. Every year 1,000 million kwh of electricity is supplied to the countryside to be used not only for the home life of the peasants but also as power of machinery and source of heat in crop farming, stock breeding, thrashing, rice cleaning and flouring.

With the support of our Juche industry the tasks of irrigation and electrification have been completed splendidly in our countryside and our agriculture is now at the new, higher stage of the technical revolution, the stage of comprehensive mechanization and allround chemicalization.

The powerful machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry, manufactures now large and precision machines and complete sets of equipment for modern factories and mass-produces tractors "Pungnyon," "Chollima" and "Chonjin," and trucks, bulldozers and various latest tractor-drawn farm machines for agricultural progress.

We have tractor and truck accessory factories, farm-machine stations and farm-machine repair shops in provinces, cities, counties and other local areas and service stations with different kinds of machine tools on all farms.

Our Juche industry will bring the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land to 6-7 and send a big fleet of trucks to the countryside in the near future.

The highly automated Kumsong Tractor Plant whose production capacity is ten times greater than the old one, the Ryongsong, Dockchon, Rakwon, Kusong, Huichon and many other modern machine-building factories are actively supporting agriculture in its mechanization.

Our chemical industry produces millions of tons of chemical fertilizers and other agricul-

tural chemicals every year for agriculture.

The Hungnam, Pongung, Sunchon, Chongsu, Haeju and many other fertilizer factories have been reconstructed or expanded into modern ones to produce three principal fertilizers—nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers—and microelement fertilizer, insecticides and herbicides for the chemicalization of agriculture.

Many farms in the plain areas on the west coast do all farming operations with the help of machines and chemicals and invest 60 to 80 man-days' labour in a *chongbo* of paddy field and 20-30 man-days' labour in each *chongbo* of dry fields.

Under the wise guidance of the leader we are gradually industrializing agricultural production with the backing of our powerful Juche industry.

This goes to show that the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader completely to free our peasants not only from all manner of exploitation and oppression, the legacy of old society, but also from hard labour is being brilliantly translated into reality.

Our countryside has now turned into a granary producing a rich crop every year by the scientific farming methods, free from the influence of weather and other natural conditions.

Indeed, our peasants live the happiest and most worthwhile life in the world thanks to the profound solicitude and favours of the fatherly leader.

The leader taught that the working class should guide the peasants, industry assist agriculture and town support country in every way to settle the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism. His great idea is displaying its vitality to the full in our countryside.

Brighter is the future of our socialist countryside where the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are being successfully carried out along the path indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the leader with the powerful support of our strong Juche industry.

Kwon O Sik

Composition and Functions of State Organs, and Principles of Their Activity Stipulated in Our Socialist Constitution

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contains new provisions concerning the composition and functions of the State organs, and the principles of their activity to suit the actual conditions of the revolutionary development."** ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 41.)

The new State structure instituted under the Socialist Constitution is a Juche-based, revolutionary State structure for the people which firmly guarantees the sole guidance of the leader, allows the workers, peasants and soldiers and working intellectuals to take a more active part in State affairs and State administration and enables State organs to enhance their functions and role and serve the interests of the people better and push ahead more vigorously with the revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

The new State organs of our Republic instituted by the leader to suit the reality of our revolutionary development divide into power organs, administrative organs, judicial and procuratorial organs according to their functions and role. They split into central State organs and local State organs according to the size of areas under their authority.

Systems of Power and Administrative Organs

The system of power organs established under the new Constitution includes the

Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is the Head of State and represents the State power, the Central People's Committee which is the highest leadership organ of State power headed by the President of the DPRK, and local People's Assemblies of various levels and local People's Committees which function as local power organs when local People's Assemblies are not in session.

The system of administrative organs comprises the Administration Council which is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of State power and local Administrative Committees of different levels, the administrative and executive bodies of the local power organs.

The Socialist Constitution newly clarifies the composition and functions of the highest organ of power and the central administrative organ and the principles of their activity to suit the new reality.

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and exercises the legislative power.

It is composed of deputies elected on democratic principles and is the highest representative organ of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

The Supreme People's Assembly, through the exercise of the supreme power, executes the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, and our Party's lines and policies, their embodiment.

One of the functions and powers of the Supreme People's Assembly is to exercise the legislative power. The new Constitution stipulates that the legislative power is exercised exclusively by the Supreme People's Assembly. This stipulation provides an indispensable guarantee for the stability and firmness of laws.

Another function and power of the Supreme People's Assembly is to elect the President of the DPRK representing the State power, elect and recall the Vice-Presidents of the DPRK, the Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee, the Premier of the Administration Council and the Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission on the recommendation of the President of the DPRK, elect and recall the members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the President of the Central Court, and appoint and remove the Procurator General of the Central Procurator's Office.

The Supreme People's Assembly also establishes the basic principles of domestic and foreign policies of the State, approves the State plan for the development of the national economy and the State budget and decides on the questions of war and peace.

The presidential system established by the new Constitution takes an especially important place in the new State structure.

The new Constitution defines the powers of the President of the DPRK so that he can exercise sole leadership over all the State activities as the Head of State.

The President of the DPRK directly guides the Central People's Committee, the highest leadership organ of State power, as its Head and convenes and presides over meetings of the Administration Council when necessary.

The President of the DPRK is the supreme commander of the entire armed forces of the DPRK and the Chairman of the National Defence Commission, and commands all the armed forces of the State.

The President of the DPRK promulgates the laws and ordinances of the Supreme People's Assembly, the decrees of the Central People's Committee and the decisions of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, issues orders and has the right to grant special pardons.

The President of the DPRK ratifies or abrogates treaties concluded with foreign countries and receive foreign envoys' letters of credence and recall.

The sole guidance of a leader is the cornerstone for the building of a State of proletarian dictatorship and is the source of the State's indestructible might.

Our new system of State organs with the President of the DPRK as the Head of State provides a sure guarantee for ensuring the sole guidance of the leader more fully in all State activities, enhancing in every way the functions and role of the power of the Republic as a weapon of the class struggle, a weapon of socialist-communist construction, and firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party in the whole society.

The presidential system reflects the politico-ideological unity of the entire people based on the immortal Juche idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, their absolute support for and trust in him and their unanimous desire and will faithfully to follow his leadership as their President; it is the most excellent political leadership system which firmly guarantees the boundless happiness of our people, the eternal prosperity of our Republic and the successful building of socialism and communism in our country.

The Socialist Constitution newly establishes the Central People's Committee as the highest leadership organ of State power and defines its functions and powers to give unified guidance in the work of the Administration Council, local People's Assemblies and People's Committees, the work of judicial and procuratorial organs, the work of national defence and State political security and all other State activities.

The Administration Council newly instituted under the Socialist Constitution, as the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of power, is a potent weapon of proletarian dictatorship which directly carries out the execution of the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of our Party and Head of State, and the policies of the Party and the State, their embodiment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Under the new State structure, unlike the old one, the People's Committees are separated from administrative bodies, and the former which are composed of representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals are to perform the function of exercising day-to-day supervision and control over the latter's activities, so that the functi-

onaries of the administrative bodies are able to do away with bureaucracy in their work and serve the people better as their servants." (Ibid., p. 42.)

The Constitution stipulates that the Administration Council bears responsibility for its work before the Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the DPRK and the Central People's Committee. This constitutional stipulation provides a legal guarantee for the Administration Council to carry out the State administration in conformity with the will and interests of the people and under their control.

The Socialist Constitution gives a new definition of the composition and functions of local power and administrative organs and the principles of their activities.

The local power and administrative organs execute the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the policies of the Party and the State, their embodiment, in areas concerned.

Under the new Constitution, power organs of up and ri (or workers' settlement), the former lowest administrative units, have been abolished for development and city (or district) and county State organs have become power organs of the lowest administrative units. This is to bring the State organs closer to the masses of the people, enlist more directly broad working masses in State affairs and State administration and ensure the rapid and precise execution of the teachings of the leader and the policies of the Party and the State, their embodiment.

The local power organs are the People's Assemblies and People's Committees of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county.

The local People's Assemblies are composed of representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals elected according to the democratic will of local people; they are representative organs of the working people exercising power in the areas under their authority.

The new Constitution clarifies the functions and powers of the local People's Assemblies, thus legally guaranteeing the conditions for them to exercise properly power in the areas concerned as the true local masters in keeping with the will and interests of the people and displaying their creativity and independence.

The local People's Committees are the local power organs that function when the People's

Assemblies at the corresponding levels are not in session.

The new Constitution gives a new definition of the position, functions and powers of the local People's Committees to further enhance the functions and role of the local power organs in line with the real requirement of socialist construction developing in depth. Formerly the local People's Committees were power organs and at the same time, executive bodies. Under the new State structure the People's Committees perform only the function of the local power organs when the People's Assemblies at the corresponding levels are not in session.

The Administrative Committees of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county instituted under the new Constitution are the administrative and executive bodies of the local power organs and regional links of the system of State administrative organs forming one system throughout the country. Accordingly, the local Administrative Committees bear responsibility for their work before the local power organs at the corresponding levels and are subject to the higher Administrative Committees and to the Administration Council.

System of Judicial and Procuratorial Organs

The judicial and procuratorial organs are a powerful weapon of proletarian dictatorship which executes the judicial policy of the Party and the State.

The principal task of courts and procurator's offices as political security organs is to protect the Party and the leader and defend the power of the workers and peasants and the socialist system established by the leader in our country, the property of the State and social co-operative organizations, the rights of the people as guaranteed by the Constitution and their interests against all infringements.

Our courts divide into the Central Court, the Court of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), the People's Court and the Special Court.

The Central Court is the highest judicial organ of the Republic and supervises the judicial work of all the courts, and is responsible for its work to the Supreme People's Assembly,

(Continued on page 32)

Solely for the Sake of the Revolution

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A Communist devotes all of his energy to the struggle for the revolution and sees the greatest joy and pride in that struggle."

The Okdo village in Ryonggang County, South Pyongan Province, has a beautiful story about a revolutionary who dedicated his all to the revolution in the village.

He is Comrade Lim Gun Sang who, under the loving care of the leader, grew to be chairman of a cooperative farm management committee, Labour Hero and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and who gave his life to the struggle to carry into effect the leader's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Upholding the Lofty Will of the Leader

Before liberation Comrade Lim Gun Sang had led a miserable life as a hired hand because there had been neither people's power nor the land of his own.

After liberation, however, he shared much benefit from the Agrarian Reform thanks to the leader; he received 6,000 *pyong* (some two hectares) of land without compensation and came to farm his own land.

One day in April 1947, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the Okdo village and had a full grasp of the life of the peasants who had had the land distributed.

He told the peasants there to turn their village into a land of bliss which gathers in a rich harvest of rice and fruits every year.

Comrade Lim Gun Sang could hardly sleep that night.

He made up his mind to translate the leader's instructions into reality at any cost, even if his bones were ground into powder.

"Well, what do you think of keeping an ox in our house?" he said at last to his wife in the small hours of the night after smoking one pipeful after another without a word. His wife only believed that he was unable to sleep with a happy thought of buying an ox for the first time in his life.

He bought an ox the next day.

From that day on, he was seen carting humus soil and silt from a mountainside and river bed every day along the road which he had cleared himself.

He delivered manure first to the fields of those households which were shorthanded, the manure which he had collected all the time in spring and summer by the sweat of his brow.

"Now, what about our own field?" his wife asked him, her voice holding a note of complaint.

"When I had bought that ox it had not been for farming our field alone. The leader had instructed us not only to enrich our own family but to turn the whole of our village into a land of bliss."

He worked with the attitude of bearing responsibility for the whole farming of his village after he received that instruction of the leader. In spring he helped the shorthanded households in carting out manure and ploughing the fields. In summer he concerned himself first about the weed in the fields of others. He worked hard together with them, united as one. As a result, his village reaped twice as much crop as in the pre-liberation days and every household came to live in a tile-roofed house and keep an ox.

In June, 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignited a war in Korea. Comrade Lim Gun Sang acquired a deeper class consciousness in the crucible of the war. He had to devote everything he had to the victory of the war, to the defence of the land and right

regained.

The respected and beloved leader called the peasants throughout the country to the increased production of food for war victory.

Taking to heart the leader's call, he pondered over how to till more land and sow seeds without leaving idle even an inch of land. After long cogitation, he thought up a way of making the furrows wide and sowing wheat there. It seemed to him that the sowing of seeds on the wide furrows would increase the sowing area and crop yield.

But that required a machine capable of sowing seeds evenly on the broad furrows. Trying to contrive that sort of machine, he made sketches on the ground during breaks in the day's work. Back home from the field in the evening he continued to make designs on paper.

After racking his brain for many days, he succeeded at last in manufacturing a wide-furrow wheat sower.

With this machine he sowed wheat on the sloping fields in Tonggul Hill, acquiring several hundred *pyong* of an additional sowing area. The planted seeds grew well and the whole fields turned green.

A national meeting of model bumper crop harvesters was held in Pyongyang at the beginning of the next year. Among the exhibits on display in the meeting hall was wide-furrow wheat sower which Comrade Lim Gun Sang had devised to increase grain production for war victory in active response to the leader's call—the fruit of his loyalty to the leader.

While looking round the exhibits that day, the leader stopped before that simple device and carefully watched it for a long while.

Informed that its deviser was a peasant named Lim Gun Sang, the leader wanted to see the peasant himself.

Thus, he had an honour of being received personally by the leader whom he had eagerly longed to see.

Pressing his hand warmly, the leader said to him that now he was taking the hand of a real farmer and the latter had had a hard time to make such a good machine. Speaking highly of his success, the leader told him that our peasants should strive harder to produce much grain for war victory.

Comrade Lim Gun Sang returned to his village from the meeting, full of a firm resolve

to work still harder.

But his village was in a state too hard for words and that pained him most.

Many houses were burnt to the ground and ploughmen were short as most of the youth had gone to the battle front. More, it was expected that some households would run out of food by the sowing season as they had failed to do farming properly because of the lack of work hands and the enemy's bombing. That was a big question.

He pondered over this matter. One morning he took a big empty jar and placed it in the kitchen.

"What on earth do you do with this empty jar for?" his wife observed, not knowing what was in his mind.

"From this morning you should put eleven spoonfuls of rice into this jar every meal by taking one spoonful from each share of our family members. This will be useful some day, I am sure."

From that day on his wife set aside thirty-three spoonfuls of rice every day and put it into the jar. One month later he went to the office of the *ri* primary Party committee and proposed his idea, saying:

"Our family has economized three *mal* of rice a month by taking one spoonful from the portion of each member every meal. If the whole of our village follows suit and helps the peasants who will suffer food shortage in spring we will manage ploughing without a hitch."

The *ri* primary Party committee warmly favoured his proposal.

Thus, the village alone could save thirty straw bags of rice that spring to distribute them among those families who were short of food and all its peasant households had no trouble in sowing.

As a result of the broad-furrow sowing in his field Comrade Lim Gun Sang increased that year its crop yield more than ten times as compared with the previous years.

He paid the agricultural tax in kind before anyone else and donated some 20 straw bags of rice to the state out of his patriotic devotion. Moreover, he readily gave his own grains to his neighbours who were in need of food grain.

One day, on his way back home from Nampo where Comrade Lim Gun Sang had something to do, he found three little children

who lost both their parents and shelters in an air-raid of the enemy, the U.S. imperialists. He felt so great a rush of pity at them that he took them home with him.

Although he had as many as eight children to support, he took a fatherly care of the three orphans like his own children, saying that people should follow the leader's will more faithfully in those difficult days than ever. Afterwards, he helped them either to serve in the People's Army or marry and live happily.

This Task Must Be Accomplished No Matter What Pains It Would Take

After the war ended in victory for our people, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of co-operativization of the ruined private peasant economy.

Comrade Lim Gun Sang was the first in the village to uphold the leader's policy.

He became the managerial chairman of co-operative which was organized for the first time in his village. He worked hard, forgetting sleep and rest, to make the co-operative economy show its superiority, so that he could lead all the peasants to join the co-operative.

One February day in 1957, the leader paid another visit to the Okdo village.

Drawing a diagram in person, he said that the peasants would be able to live on rice only by turning stony fields unfit for maize growing into paddy fields with the help of a bulldozer and drawing water from a reservoir into them.

He inspired Comrade Lim Gun Sang with firm conviction and courage.

Later, he volunteered to undertake a project for drawing water from the reservoir. Co-op members and young villagers joined hands in expediting the project under the guidance of their Party organization.

They were to dig a twenty-odd kilometre-long channel across hills and install water pumps in five places. It cost them great pains beyond expectation.

With a burning resolve he led people to a vigorous struggle.

One day labour reinforcements and water pumps, which were sent by the state, came to

the construction site.

They added much more life to the construction site.

Six months passed, until finally the water in the reservoir found its way into the sterile land of the Okdo village, for which it was a life-giving water.

He led his co-op farm members continuously to consolidate their farm as instructed by the leader.

It happened when they were planting an orchard in the village. The County Party Committee got a recuperation card for Comrade Lim Gun Sang, telling him to take good rest for two months at a sanatorium.

But he was not inclined to leave his village: until then the total number of fruit trees he planted in the village was only several thousand, though the leader had told him to make the Mansan Hill and all his village into an orchard with flowers blooming according to the seasons and trees heavy with fruits.

Comrade Lim Gun Sang asked for a postponement of a single year for his departure for the sanatorium.

But he was urged almost every day by his villagers to go off as early as possible.

He could not but leave for the sanatorium. This was how he had gone to the sanatorium, but he returned to his village even before half of the term of recuperation at the sanatorium had expired. And from the next day of his return home he organized a shock brigade with young men in his village, made himself its commander and started planting an orchard on the Mansan Hill.

This was how the orchards which cover over 70 *chongbo* came into being in the Okdo Co-operative Farm, and each year they yield a great abundance of fruits such as apple, pear, peach and so on.

Comrade Lim Gun Sang always had a single will to follow faithfully to the end the one road of the revolution led by the leader, and regarded it as his greatest happiness and honour to live and work for the revolution under the leader's guidance.

The Party organization and the villagers were much concerned about his health. But he did not lie in bed quietly because he rather felt easy in mind when he was engaged in the work for carrying through the leader's

instructions without divorcing himself from it even for a moment.

In 1969 he could not help being sent to hospital.

In September that year the leader, on the way to Onchon county, dropped in at the Okdo village.

He asked first after the health of the villagers. That time the secretary of the *ri* primary Party organization told him that Comrade Lim Gun Sang had been hospitalized. Saying that he knew it, the leader expressed much anxiety for his illness.

Then he repeatedly instructed the secretary to go to the hospital that very day and tell Comrade Lim Gun Sang that he had inquired after his health and that he would recover from illness.

When the *ri* primary Party secretary went to the hospital, a doctor and medicines sent by the leader had already arrived there.

On hearing the purpose of his coming, hot tears rolled down the cheeks of Comrade Lim Gun Sang.

"Comrade secretary, I swore before the Party to live in pursuance of the leader's will for all my life and have also striven to do so. But when compared with the leader's favours

great as a big mountain, the work I've done is too small...."

Thus saying, he regretted being unable to fulfil the leader's teachings satisfactorily.

Even in a critical condition Comrade Lim Gun Sang kept in mind what the leader had said and thought of his farm.

When he was near death, he had this to say to his comrades:

"I hope that you'll faithfully follow the leader's guidance for ever and fulfil the work I've left unfinished...."

The life of Comrade Lim Gun Sang who grew up in the bosom of the leader and faithfully lived and worked in pursuance of his will is, indeed, a proud one of a true revolutionary soldier infinitely loyal to the leader.

Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's grand programme for rural construction and his warm love for the people and to the worthwhile struggle of the peasants who are ready to remain singleheartedly faithful to the leader, the Okdo village has today been converted into a modern socialist village good to live in, which produces a rich crop and a rich abundance of fruits every year.

Song Han Jin

Ever-increasing Modern Dwelling Houses in Our Countryside

Many dwelling houses, cosy and comfortable, have sprung up in all rural villages of our country including villages near the Military Demarcation Line and Sosura in Wunggi County, northern tip of our country.

Every village at the foot of a sunny hillock surrounded by orchard is beautiful as a piece of painting.

It has a "Hall for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" built with utmost care and, around it, a well-furnished hall of culture, nurseries, kindergartens, schools, hospital, shops and other public service facilities. It has also paved roads stretching to towns.

Water and bus services have been introduced in many local areas; our peasants are now living a cultural life seeing the thriving looks of the countryside through TV sets.

Our countryside, which suffered from exploitation and oppres-

sion by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, started to take the road of new life for the first time after liberation. But it was reduced to ashes due to the war ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. After the war our countryside has vigorously advanced along the road of socialism under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader.

After the war the country's conditions were difficult. Nevertheless the leader saw to it that modern rural dwelling houses were built on a nationwide scale with the assistance of the state.

In particular, since the leader made public the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in 1964, the building of modern dwelling houses as well as productive facilities has been carried out on a full scale at state expenses in our countryside.

In the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976), the state is building 150,000-200,000 family units

in the countryside every year in order to steadily improve the peasants' life.

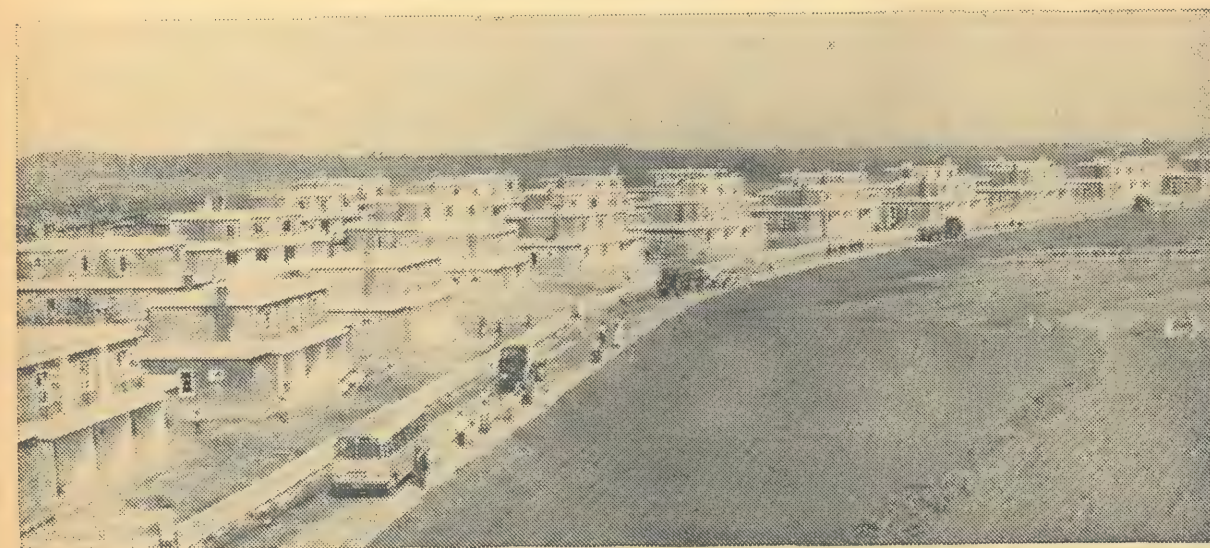
These houses are as good as apartments in towns; they are furnished with modern sanitary facilities.

Our builders who have turned out in the modern socialist rural construction are vigorously conducting the "one-erects-6-family-units-movement" to build up a cosy, modern rural village everywhere.

The agricultural working people's township on the Namuri Plain in Jaeryong which is to have 3,500 family units, and other modern dwelling houses are under construction at state expenses, and our peasants do not pay even a penny for house rent.

Today's our modern socialist countryside is good to live in, but brighter is the morrow of our countryside which is being built up into a paradise along with the ever-prospering socialist fatherland.

Our modern socialist countryside, ever-prospering along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"



(Continued from page 28)

the President of the DPRK and the Central People's Committee. Local courts are responsible for their work to the People's Assemblies at the corresponding levels.

The procuratorial organs instituted under the new Constitution are the Central Procurator's Office, Procurator's Offices of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county and

Special Procurator's Office.

Procurator affairs are conducted under the unified leadership of the Central Procurator's Office, and all the Procurator's Offices are subordinated to their higher offices and the Central Procurator's Office. The Central Procurator's Office is responsible for its work to the Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the DPRK and the Central People's Committee.

Li Sok Gon



A nursery of the farm with various playing and nursing facilities

countryside, we will gradually eliminate the gap between the technical and cultural standards of the workers and the peasants and elevate the technical and cultural level of all working people by degrees to that of engineers or assistant engineers. We will further reduce the disparity between town and country in education, health services, housing conditions, cultural and public service facilities and in

it vigorously developed education, culture and health service and built many cultural and public service facilities. The result is that the technical and cultural level of the farmers has risen markedly and important achievements have been made in lessening the gap of the conditions for cultural life between town and country. The younger generation of the farm are all secondary and technical school graduates who have got general education and basic technical education or college graduates who have received higher education. The old farmers who could

countryside, equipped with knowledge, morality and strong physique at two senior middle schools and a primary school. Most of middle school graduates go to higher agricultural school in the county seat or to colleges in our capital or the provincial seat. Many of them return to their farm after graduation.

The farm has some 100 engineers and assistant engineers. They help the farm to do scientific-technical farming on modern machine technology and develop stock breeding, fruit and vegetable growing and sericulture.

The farmers have no worry

asures against diseases, give delivery aid and medical treatment.

The farm has many facilities serving to improve the working conditions of women and provide them with every convenience.

Nurseries in the most sunny places in each village community are more than enough to show how happy the children and women of the farm are.

The nurseries have scores of nursery school teachers who have received professional education.

They take care of all children of the farm under age of four. They are provided with every condition for the promotion of children's health and growth. Children are fed every day on highly nutritious food supplied by the state and the farm.

The same is true of the kindergartens. The farm has 14 nurseries and kindergartens in all. There are nurseries and kindergartens in every village community.

The farmers live as cultural a life as urbanites.

There towers in the centre of the farm a grand modern house of culture with a seating capacity of more than 1,000, where lecture meetings are held, colourful art performances are given and films are shown regularly.

There is an attractive library with a collection of tens of thousands of books by the house of culture, where the farmers constantly raise their cultural and te-

Flowering Socialist Cultural Village

ChoYang ri, Hamju county, South Hamgyong Province, is an ordinary farm village which is to be found everywhere else in our country.

There stands the two-storied "Hall for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" built with utmost care in the heart of the village surrounded by orchards. The village also has a big house of culture, a hospital, schools, nurseries and kindergartens and more than 400 attractive, cozy modern farm houses built by the state at its expense.

It, like all other villages in

our country, has turned into a socialist paradise on earth, a flowering cultural village thanks to the inspiring guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This Choyang Co-op Farm reaps a bumper crop of rice and fruit every year, the farmers' living standards are rising day by day and they live as cultural a life as urbanites.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country":

"By carrying out the cultural revolution thoroughly in the

all other requisites for a cultural life, and gradually eradicate it."

(Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 55.)

By implementing the programme teachings of the leader the Chollima Choyang Co-op Farm has made signal progress in the past ten years.

According to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the farm has energetically promoted the technical revolution while giving definite priority to the ideological revolution. At the same time,

not attend schools under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule have acquired general knowledge upwards of the secondary-school level and the necessary technical know-how of farming through adult education at the working people's middle school.

The farmers there do farming with the help of machines and chemicals, operating scores of tractors and trucks and other highly-efficient modern farm machines.

Twenty-eight per cent of the farm population are growing to be able builders of a socialist

whatsoever about their medical treatment. According to the policy set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party a modern hospital has been set up on the farm which had a small clinic only a few years ago. The hospital is very comfortable and well-appointed. It has paediatric, internal, surgical, maternity and traditional Korean medicine departments and well-furnished inpatients' rooms.

Along the prophylactic medical line of the Party, doctors or doctors go out every day to sections or people's houses in their charge to take preventive me-



Modern houses for the farmers

chnical level. The farm also has many other cultural and public service establishments. Bus, water and TV services have already been introduced on the farm.

Last year the farm reaped an unusually excellent harvest thanks to the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, and the per-household income increased 1.5

times in grain and 200 won and more in cash compared with the year before last. As a result, the farmers' living standards have risen greatly.

The farmers are the happiest in the world. They are free from worries about the education of their children and medical treatment and live as cultural a life

as urbanites.

Choyang ri is a place of bliss, a socialist paradise, which has come into being thanks to the great love of the fatherly leader.

This is the reality of all farms in the northern half of the Republic and the worthwhile and happy life all our agricultural working people live.



Great Victory for the Class and Mass Lines in Our Country (1)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, founded the original ideas of the class line and the mass line and embodied them brilliantly in our country.

Guided by the revolutionary thinking of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, its embodiment, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has correctly combined the class line with the mass line in each period and each stage of the development of the revolution and won a great victory in carrying them out.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Government of the Republic, the entire workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who have become masters of this country are united rock-firm around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sole centre and the whole country has been turned into a great Red family.

This is the shining fruition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative idea of implementing the class and mass lines in proper combination and of his wise leadership.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything, set forth an original idea concerning the class and mass lines.

He clarified that an essential guarantee for victory in the revolution and construction was to implement the class and mass lines,

and comprehensively systematized the conception and theory thereof.

His thought and theory on the class and mass lines are the basic principle of mass guidance consistently adhered to by the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the Korean revolution, and by the Government of the Republic, a genuine government of the working masses, in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The correct implementation of the class and mass lines is of enormous importance in expanding and reinforcing the revolutionary ranks and hastening the victory of the revolution.

The class line is a principle governing the activities of a Marxist-Leninist party. It calls for firmly adhering to the position of the working class, the leading class of the revolution, and thoroughly defending its interests in the revolution and construction.

The working class is the most advanced and revolutionary class which fights for the good of the broad toiling masses. Without emancipating the broad sections of labouring masses from all manner of exploitation and subjugation the working class can neither free even itself nor accomplish its historical mission.

The interests of the working class and other broad toiling masses are inseparably integrated. Accordingly, only the working class can be the most steadfast champion of the interests of the peasants, intellectuals

and other broad working masses.

Moreover, the revolutionary struggle of the working class is a fierce class battle against the class enemies of all hues. If the working class fails to keep a firm class stand here, it will not be able to win victory in the class struggle.

Particularly, we have to fight a complicated and hard class battle since the social backgrounds of the population are very complex and the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea keep committing the aggressive acts against the northern half of the Republic. This reality of our country urgently requires us to observe the class line more strictly.

The implementation of the class line, therefore, represents a question of key importance on which depends the destiny of the revolution.

In order to bring the revolutionary struggle to victory, it is necessary to put into practice the mass line as well as the class line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The revolution is a cause for the people and of the people. The consistent mass line of our Party is to serve the popular masses faithfully, to go among the masses to educate, transform and unite them, as well as to draw courage and wisdom from them and mobilize the broad masses for carrying out the tasks of revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 311.)

The mass line, as the leader stated, is a principle of the activities of a Marxist-Leninist party: it is to serve the masses of the people faithfully, educate, remould and unite them, and rely on them to carry on the revolution and construction.

The revolution is a cause for the people, and it can triumph only with their active participation. The masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people; the driving force of the revolution and construction is also provided by them. It is therefore the decisive guarantee of victory in the revolution to unite them as a single revolutionary

force and organize and mobilize them effectively for the revolutionary struggle.

Moreover, since our country is divided into the north and south by U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, and the Korean people stand face to face with it, it is a vital question decisive of the outcome of the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work to win over more masses to the side of the revolution.

The mass and class lines are inseparably integrated.

The mass line is based on the class line.

The Party and the state hold fast to and implement the mass line in order to defend the interests of the working class thoroughly and carry its historical mission through to the end.

Consistent adherence to the stand of the working class is a basic condition for thoroughly defending the interests of the masses and uniting the broad masses, organizing and mobilizing them properly in the revolution and construction.

On the other hand, the class line can be successfully implemented only through the application of the mass line. If the class and mass lines are separated mechanically from each other and any one of them is absolutized, it will lead to Right or "Left" deviations and do much harm to the revolution and construction.

Hence, the correct combination of the class line with the mass line is of great importance in firmly building up the revolutionary ranks and strengthening the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people to hasten the victory of the revolution.

What is most important in properly combining the class and mass lines is to closely link the class struggle to isolate and put down a tiny handful of hostile elements with the work of educating and remoulding the masses of the people and uniting them around the Party.

According to the teachings of Comrade

Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic has invariably followed the principle of correctly combining the class line with the mass line, dictatorship with democracy, the class struggle with the work of strengthening the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work.

By brilliantly elucidating the essence of the class and mass lines and the principle and ways for their proper combination, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has provided the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic with the guiding principle that must be applied in leading the masses. The concept and theory of the class and mass lines, expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution, are, indeed, the absolutely precise guiding compass which leads the revolutionary cause of the working class to victory.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic has correctly put into practice the class and mass lines and thus attained great successes in expanding and reinforcing the revolutionary ranks and achieving the politico-ideological unity of the entire society.

By correctly implementing the class and mass lines through their proper combination, the Government of the Republic won over to the side of revolution all the masses save a handful of hostile elements. Relying on their strength, it overcame all difficulties and ordeals in the revolution and construction and expedited the building of a new society at an incredibly quick tempo.

In order to firmly build up the revolutionary ranks and bring about the politico-ideological unity of the whole society in our country, a primary attention was paid to strengthening the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff

of the revolution, rallying the workers and peasants closely around it and thereby building up the main force of the revolution and, on this basis, firmly uniting the people of all other walks of life around the Party.

The most cardinal question here was to arm the whole Party and the entire people with the monolithic ideology of the Party.

By equipping the whole Party and the entire people firmly with the monolithic ideology of the Party—the great revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung—we achieved an indestructible unity of the Party and the masses and an unshakable politico-ideological unity of the entire people and have consolidated them further still.

The Workers' Party of Korea has made persevering efforts to arm the entire people with the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the only guiding idea for the Korean revolution, so that they may think and act upon the leader's revolutionary idea at any time and at any place and unite themselves with one mind and one will around him.

Along with this, it has fortified itself organizationally and ideologically in the midst of practical struggles for the revolution and construction to play the leadership role to the full, and strengthened its class position by uniting the working class and the peasantry, its reliable ally, closely around itself.

It has also made untiring efforts to bring up all its membership as revolutionaries with those Communists, who were tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, as the core, and, through the Party members, to equip the entire people with the great revolutionary ideas of the leader.

This has made the revolutionary ranks indestructible.

Chon Gyong Su

(To Be Continued)



“THE Flower Girl” is a revolutionary opera adapted from the immortal classic of the same title produced and staged in 1930, one of the years of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

“The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history.” (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 540.)

The revolutionary opera “The Flower Girl” confirms the great truth of the inevitability of revolution cleared up by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung through the artistic portrayal of the reality of our country between the 1920s and the early 1930s—the national sufferings of our stateless people

and the miserable lives of the working people who groaned under the atrocious oppression and exploitation of the landlords and capitalists.

The central figures in the opera are Ggot Bun, heroine, and her family who share the sorrow of lost nationhood with other Korean people—workers and farmers—under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Inexpressibly inhuman are the humiliation and insults the class enemies subject Ggot Bun’s family to. Ggot Bun’s father worked for a merciless landlord as a farm hand for his life, suffering exploitation and oppression, and died. For two mal of millet, debt his father owed to the landlord, Chol Yong, Ggot Bun’s brother, works for the landlord, undergoing all sorts of personal insults and contempts, for eight years. The landlord blinds Chol Yong’s little sister Sun Hui and Chol Yong severely punishes the landlord. For this



Chol Yong severely punishes the landlord who has inflicted a burn on his little sister and blinded her

Chol Yong is imprisoned. In place of her son, Chol Yong’s mother slaves for the landlord for six years.

The ill-treatment of the cruel landlord and hard toil pulls down her to lie in her sickbed. While serving the landlord in her mother’s place, Ggot Bun sells flowers to make money to buy medicine for her sick mother, bearing exploitation and oppression and all kinds of insults and contempts and shedding bitter tears.

Buy flowers, my flowers, pretty red flowers,
Beautiful and fragrant red flowers.
Buy flowers, my flowers, these red flowers,
Which I tend with such care to get medicine
for my sick mother.

Misfortunes never leave Ggot Bun’s miserable family. Ggot Bun is even accused of theft though she sells flowers while serving the

The moon is one, shining bright in the sky. Daughters of the rich people are happy at the moon while the poor Ggot Bun sheds tears of sorrow



Poor they are, the warm love between the mother and her daughters is boundless



landlord.

There is a saying that faith can remove mountains. But, Ggot Bun's mother, kicked by the ruthless landlord, dies, not taking a package of prepared medicinal herbs imbued with her daughter's filial piety.

Ggot Bun is sold and overcome with sorrows. But she escapes while taken away and comes back to her home. Leaving her little sister Sun Hui alone in her home, she starts on a 700 ri-long hopeless journey to see her brother in prison. After many difficulties and hardships, she arrives at the prison. But the guard says that her brother is "dead." This is a thunderbolt to her. She comes back home and finds her little blind sister Sun Hui, who has eagerly awaited her, missing owing to the plot of the landlord. In the empty cold home her heart is frozen fast.

The revolutionary opera represents the hard

lot of Ggot Bun's family in the class contradiction and antagonism of the exploiting society where man enslaves and exploits man and the ruling classes control the destiny of the oppressed and exploited classes and it makes clear the social source of the misfortunes and sufferings Ggot Bun's family undergo.

When Chol Yong comes back home freed from the eight year-long service for the landlord, the whole family are filled with joy, thinking that they can now live together happily. But that very day the brutal landlord blinds innocent Sun Hui. The enemy sells Ggot Bun and kicks and beats the sick mother barbarously to death when the entire family are delighted, thinking that they can cure their mother of illness with the medicine bought by filial Ggot Bun.

These are not all. The devilish landlord

commits an atrocity of throwing away Sun Hui in the depth of mountains to kill her, who anxiously waits for her sister on a long journey on the bleak hill day and night. He says that his wife has become mad on account of Sun Hui.

The opera shows that the source of such pains and misfortunes of Ggot Bun's family as people cannot see without tears of sympathy and without indignation with the Japanese imperialists and the landlords who oppress and exploit the working masses lies in the colonial ruling system of Japanese imperialism and reactionary exploiting system; it tells people convincingly that the people can live happily only when such a reactionary social system is overthrown and a new social system is established, under which state power and the means of production are in the hands of the working masses and they lead an independent and creative life as the masters of the society.

The exploitation, oppression and sub-human

insults and ill-treatment of the Japanese imperialists, capitalists and landlords gradually bring to class consciousness Ggot Bun who sells flowers in tears only to make money to buy medicine for her sick mother within the limits of a family.

At last Ggot Bun resists the enemy. She and other awakened villagers rise up. They storm the landlord's house and finish off the class enemy resolutely.

Chol Yong, her brother, joins the Korean Revolutionary Army after breaking prison. On his way to his native village for political work he saves Sun Hui thrown away in the mountains by the landlord.

Under the influence of her brother, the political worker of the Korean Revolutionary Army, Ggot Bun, heroine, takes the proud road of revolution and sells, instead of flowers of tears and sorrow, red flowers of revolution which will bloom all over the lovely land of 3,000 ri.

Thus, under the benevolent sunlight of the

Chol Yong calls villagers to a struggle for national liberation





Villagers warmly congratulate Chol Yong and his two sisters leaving for revolution following the Red sun

great leader of revolution General Kim Il Sung, Ggot Bun and Sun Hui who suffered from oppression and maltreatment take the road of revolution together with their brother.

How many tears of blood we shed!
The downtrodden, rise up!
It's only we who can save ourselves.
Everyone, rise up and follow the Revolutionary Army!

Chol Yong strongly calls upon people to take the road of revolution following the Korean Revolutionary Army to destroy this world of crime and build a new world of the workers and farmers. In enthusiastic response to his call the villagers make firm resolution to rise up in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, helping the Korean Revolutionary Army.

The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic of the same title

is an excellent revolutionary opera which contains the profound revolutionary contents of the original in stanzaed popular and gentle music and has elegant and fantastic stage designs of cubic effect.

It is a new model of the opera art of socialist realism which combines profound ideological contents with high artistic skill; it is another unfading banner which lights up the path for the creation of revolutionary operas.

The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" clearly demonstrates the justness and indestructible vitality of the Juche-based literary and art thought on the production of revolutionary operas originated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the opera serves as a good textbook for the class education of the working people and as a potent weapon to arouse people to the powerful revolutionary struggle.

Our Party's Self-defensive Military Line

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded an original self-defensive military line, keeping in mind the precious experiences gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the needs of revolutionary war and modern warfare. He thereby enabled our people to set up a defence system strong enough to guard their country by themselves.

The basic essentials of the military line presented by the leader are to turn the whole army into a cadre army and modernize the whole army, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To make our defences invincible, the People's Army should carry on the policy of turning the whole army into a cadre army and making the whole army a modern army, and the people should thoroughly implement the policy of arming all our people and fortifying the whole country, in keeping with the military line of the Party." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 596.)

The revolutionary essence of the military line laid down by the leader is to establish an all-people, nationwide defence system to make the nation's defence power indestructible.

The most important thing here is to turn the standing regular armed forces into a cadre army, modernize them and thereby make them a one-beats-a-hundred modern army of cadres.

To build up the whole army into a cadre army means to train all its men and officers politically, ideologically and militarily as cadres capable of performing more than one rank-higher duty.

It makes it possible to qualitatively strengthen the entire People's Army as a cadre army and greatly increase its military efficiency without augmenting it at ordinary times and to swell it rapidly in the event of an emergency to meet the needs of an all-people revolutionary war. It also renders it possible to give effective military guidance to the armed people

so that they all can fight well, making the all-people and nationwide defence system indestructible.

The modernization of the whole army means fully to equip the whole People's Army with the latest weapons and combat and technical means and make each man an expert with them.

When the politico-ideological superiority of a revolutionary army is combined with modern military technique, its combat capacities increase greatly.

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country imply the most powerful defence system which makes it possible to repel the aggression of any enemies, from the military strategic viewpoint.

The arming of the entire people means fully preparing the workers, peasants and all other people to push ahead with socialist construction powerfully while firmly defending, together with the People's Army, the socialist fatherland and to conduct both production and combat well in case of emergency.

It makes it possible to build up large reserve forces prepared politically, ideologically and militarily so as to increase the military strength both in number and quality. It enables us to frustrate the constant subversive and sabotaging activities of the enemies and repel their armed invasion and guarantees a decisive superiority of our army in the balance of forces between us and them. It also firmly secures tactical superiority by combining various forms of armed struggles including the regular army and guerilla warfares.

To arm all the people is a revolutionary policy which renders it possible to make the work of national defence an all-people, nationwide work by implementing the revolutionary mass line in defence construction, further strengthen a revolutionary armed force and push ahead powerfully with the building of the economy and defences simultaneously.

The fortification of the whole country means building up defences throughout the country, turning the whole country into a military for-

stress so as to repulse any invasion and surprise attack of the enemies. It is important in strengthening the nation's defence power to fortify the whole country and convert it into a zone of military action to fight a modern warfare in which new means of war with a strong striking power, long-range striking means in particular, are mobilized.

The important thing here is to fortify the whole country including the frontline area and firmly build up all positions operationally and tactically in keeping with the needs of modern warfare and the terrain of the country. It is also important to fully prepare productive enterprises and war industry factories to continue with production safely in wartime.

The fortification of the whole country makes it possible to carry on socialist construction successfully in peace time and enables the strong regular armed force and all the armed people to repel for themselves any invasion of the enemy in reliance on fortified defences in case of emergency. It is also essential for firmly defending the military and economic forces from all his attacks.

Our Party's self-defensive military line laid down by the leader is an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea in the military field; it is the most revolutionary and original line which makes it possible to establish a powerful all-people, nationwide defence system by rationally organizing and mobilizing all military potentialities in the country.

This line is the correctest one based on a scientific analysis of the demands of the present times when imperialism remains and its aggressive machinations continue, the historical experience of the revolutionary war and the features of modern warfare; it is a Marxist-Leninist military programme which our people should follow in the whole period of socialist-communist construction.

Our Party's military line, whose basic essentials are to turn the whole army into a cadre army and modernize it, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country, has been splendidly implemented in our country. The result is that we have a strong defence potential now.

Today our People's Army is cram-full of the monolithic ideology of the Party as never before, and all its men and officers are fully prepared as guards and death-defying corps in-

finitely true to the leader, and bitterly hate the class enemies and are filled with a revolutionary determination to defend their socialist motherland with their lives.

With the successful implementation of the policy of turning the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing it, our People's Army has become a modern revolutionary army—each of its men being the equal of a hundred or a thousand enemies—which is fully versed in the *Juche*-based arts of war adapted to the actual conditions of our country and can beat down any formidable enemy.

The policy of arming all the people and fortifying the whole country has been splendidly carried into effect, with the result that all our people carry arms and know how to fire guns and that impregnable defences have been built throughout the country and our major production installations even fortified.

Now we have a strong all-people, nationwide defence system with the People's Army at the core.

This defence system built on the self-defensive military line based on the glorious revolutionary tradition of our Party is incomparably powerful because it relies on the politico-ideological unity of the entire people and the strong independent national economy.

We have built impregnable defences under the inspiring guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist. That is why we were able firmly to safeguard the security of our homeland from the frantic aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and why the enemy did not even dare to provoke us.

In recent years our heroic People's Army severely punished the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" and their large spy plane "EC-121" which intruded into our territorial waters and air space to commit hostile acts and thoroughly smashed the incessant military provocations of the enemy all along the Military Demarcation Line.

Impregnable is our country with a strong all-people, nationwide defence system having the People's Army at the core, which is the result of the implementation of our Party's self-defensive military line.

Kim Bok Rok

Five-point Programme for National Reunification— Brilliant Embodiment of *Juche* Idea

The famous five-point programme for national reunification charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shows the entire people of Korea the clear-cut way to independent, peaceful reunification and calls them to a powerful struggle to complete the national cause.

This programme commands the enthusiastic welcome and unanimous support from the progressive people the world over who want to see our country reunified and independent and aspire after the peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world and from the revolutionary people who are eager to become the masters of their destiny.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our proposal is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this proposal for the country's reunification is put into effect, there will be a great turning point in accomplishing the historic cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement, as commonly desired by our people and the world's people." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., p. 13.)

The new five-point programme for national reunification laid down by the leader takes into full account the actual reality of our country today; it is a great national-salvation measure to prevent the permanent division of the country and achieve national reunification as soon as possible; and it is a great *Juche*-based programme to settle the reunification question by our people themselves.

The five-point programme for national reunification is, indeed, a brilliant embodiment of the great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and is capable of hewing out one's own destiny.

It fully expresses the firm position of our people as the master who should solve the reunification question, the independent position of reunifying the country on their own responsibility in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thoroughly rejecting dependence on others and believing in their own strength.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most urgent problem facing us at present to embody the *Juche* idea in the Korean revolution is to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

"Our people have fought to get rid of the yoke of imperialism for a long time, but our national sovereignty is still being trampled underfoot by foreign aggressors in one half of our territory. For our people today there is no more pressing matter than to drive out foreign aggressors and establish national sovereignty throughout our country."

("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 10.)

As the leader said, the national reunification question is our nation's internal affair of driving out outside forces and establishing national sovereignty throughout the country, repulsing foreign imperialist aggression and winning the complete independence of the country.

Accordingly, it is the Korean people that should be responsible for the national reunification; it is also the Korean people that should promote it.

As in revolution and construction, outside forces can neither solve our internal affairs nor bring about national reunification for our people.

The master of each country's destiny is its people themselves; the decisive factor in hewing out a country's destiny is also its people themselves. Therefore, the people of every country must hold fast to the position of the master and settle all their problems for themselves on their own responsibility. This is the key to their success.

The five-point programme for national reunification is a militant banner which enables our people to give full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity and mobilize them by adhering firmly to the stand of the master.

The essence of this programme lies in guaranteeing the genuine right of the master to the people of all strata in the north and south and enabling them to fulfil their duty as the master, and thus making them take an active part in the settlement of the national reunification question and organizing and mobilizing their strength for it.

National reunification is impossible apart from the masses of the people, its masters, or without mobilizing their strength.

Our national reunification question is a common work of the entire Korean people which cannot be a work of people of specified circles or a monopoly of any person.

The national and territorial division brings untold miseries and sufferings not only to any specified individuals or people of any specified strata and political parties and groupings but to all our people, the whole nation.

There cannot be, therefore, a question of who take part in or who are excluded from the settlement of the national reunification question. Unless the masses of the people display enthusiasm and activity, the reunification cannot be achieved.

The exclusion of the people brings about outside interference, which inevitably results in the violation of peace.

Today the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are working madly to prevent national harmony and unity and perpetuate the division of our country. This requires us all the more urgently to draw broad masses of people of all strata and organize and mobilize their strength in the settlement of the reunification question.

Only when the masses of the people take an active part in and display all their talents and strength for the national reunification can they defend their rights and fulfil their duties.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the five-point programme for national reunification, thus showing concrete ways to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by our people themselves at the earliest possible date free from any outside interference by making the masses of the people, the masters, take an active part in and mobilizing them all for national reunification.

The removal of military confrontation and tension between the north and south is the most urgent and vital in achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country free from outside interference.

It only makes it possible to pool our national forces.

Only by so doing can our people defend their rights and fulfil their role successfully.

Military confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces is the principal source of mistrust and misunderstanding.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, who make it their stereotyped method to let people fight each other to maintain their colonial domination, are following the policy of aggression and war more undisguisedly, instigating the south Korean rulers more madly to "confrontation." Without removing military confrontation and tension between the north and south, therefore, can national

unity not be achieved and, accordingly, the masses of the people cannot take part in the work of national reunification and display their strength and wisdom.

In a word, the elimination of military confrontation and tension between the north and south is the primary requirement for enabling our people to complete their national cause by themselves from the independent stand.

To realize multilateral contacts and interchange, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations, institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and develop joint external activity, as the leader proposed in the five-point programme for national reunification, represent the most ideal ways which make it possible to unite the forces of our nation and develop an all-people struggle for national reunification.

Especially, if the north and south have extensive negotiation and dialogue such as a Great National Congress and all the patriotic forces interested in national reunification jointly work out the ways of tiding over the national crisis on a democratic basis, the national reunification struggle can be an all-nation patriotic struggle involving broad masses of people of all strata, irrespective of political view, religious belief, party affiliations and property status. If a Great National Congress is convened, patriotic people and personages of all strata meet to have heart-to-heart talks and strive to find common denominators, there is no ground whatsoever for our nation of one and the same blood not to unite its strength and not to wage a joint struggle, in spite of the difference of ideology and ideal.

The five-point programme for national reunification outlined by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a *Juche*-based programme which enables our people to fulfil their duties as masters from the firm stand of a master; it is a patriotic programme which makes it possible to save our country

from the danger of permanent division and uphold national sovereignty by the united strength of our people.

For our people there is no more urgent and greater task than to put an end to the tragic partition of the country, achieve the reunification as soon as possible and establish national sovereignty throughout the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal." (Ibid., p. 7.)

People never want to depend on others. If people are not to be dependent on others and a nation is to be the master of its destiny, independence must be guaranteed firmly.

Our people are striving to end the tragic national split imposed upon them by foreign forces, reunify their homeland as the true masters of the country and build a completely independent, sovereign state.

The five-point programme for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a patriotic programme for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by embodying the great *Juche* idea and for enabling the entire nation to live a happy life.

The position towards the five-point programme is a criterion showing who want national reunification and who do not, and who love the country and the nation and who do not.

Korea is one and our nation can never be bisected.

Upholding the five-point programme under the shining banner of the great *Juche* idea, our people will frustrate any attempt to divide our country and nation permanently and attain without fail the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Chi Sang Chun



The River Taedong-gang

The River Taedong-gang flows through Pyongyang, the capital of Chollima Korea with beautiful scenery, and around Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born, to empty into the West Sea. This river is one of the big five in our country.

The rise of the river is on the top of Mt. Rangrim-san in the northern part of our country; the main stream of the river is 439.3 kilometres long and has a vast basin area of 20,343.9 square kilometres and 31 long tributaries.

At the foot of the Mangyongbong Hill which gives the bird's-eye view of the exquisite landscape of the River Taedong-gang, there is the historic place where the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was born

and spent his childhood.

At some distance up the River Taedong-gang from Mangyongdae there is Ponghwa-ri, the place of revolution where Kim Hyong Jik, father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged the revolutionary struggle.

On the basin of the river a brave battle was fought by the leader's great grandfather to burn down the U.S. imperialist aggressors' pirate ship "General Sherman" and a brilliant culture known to the world was created.

The use of the river is extending year after year.

With the completion of irrigation, the river feeds water to the Pyongnam irrigation system with an irrigating capacity of over 100,000 *chongbo* and the Kiyang and Ojidon irrigation systems. Its water goes up and down hills

several ten or hundred metres high to flow into several hundred thousand *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields through the waterways. The rafts made of timbers from the Rangrim Range float down the upper streams and there a large water power plant is now under construction.

The large cities of metallurgical industry such as Kangson, the home of Chollima, and Songrim, and the Kumsong Tractor Plant which presents "a sea of machines" and the Sungri General Automobile Plant and other large modern factories, enterprises and local industry factories on the riverside—all these are an epitome showing the might of our *Juche* industry.

Over 60 kinds of delicious fishes are bred under protection in the River Taedong-gang for the people.

There are many rest homes for the working people at scenic spots along the river, and it looks like a picture when many pleasure boats sail up and down it in spring, summer and autumn.

The River Taedong-gang, the river of happiness which brings prosperity to the people, the historic river which will be eternal as the prosperity of the fatherland, will continue to flow through our paradise forever.

The flow of the historic River Taedong-gang running through Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, will be eternal as the prosperity and development of the fatherland



Reactionary Nature of the "New Village Movement" in South Korea's Countryside

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique declared the "new village movement" as their policy two years ago and forced the peasants to take an active part in it. They are now tormenting the south Korean people, particularly the peasants in distress, giving wider publicity to it.

They embellish the farce as something to change the face of the countryside completely and improve the life of the peasants radically. But, in fact it is nothing but a replica of the "national movement for reconstruction" which copied after the "campaign for mobilization of all strength of the nation" conducted by the Japanese imperialists to exploit the Korean people and failed in face of the people's opposition.

South Korean peasants keep out cold and wind
with straw mats



The deceptive "new village movement" forced upon the people is a "government-sponsored campaign." Its reactionary nature lies in thoroughly establishing a military fascist ruling system in order to intensify their fascist suppression of the people and lay a political groundwork for their long-term "office."

Starting the "new village movement" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique boisterously advertised the "movement" as a voluntary social movement of the peasants, talking about "self-reliance, independence and cooperative spirit" and "remoulding of spirit and environments."

But this "movement" was a "government-sponsored campaign" conducted under the control of the puppet "ministry of home affairs" from its inception. They posted a "honorary policeman" as the "new village leader" in every village to follow closely every movement of the people and place them under the control and the surveillance of the police and intelligence agents, and even threatened that they would severely punish those who do not take part in the "new village movement" under "a state of emergency."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had a good reason to stage such a farce in the countryside. It was not in the cities but in the countryside that they cooked up their return in the elections of the puppet president and the puppet national assembly conducted many times at the point of the bayonet and by fraud. But the peasants swarmed into cities owing to the colonial and feudal exploitation and to oppression and plunder for war preparations.

This strengthened the anti-Pak Jung Hi forces in cities

and weakened markedly the rural position of the Pak Jung Hi clique upon which they had placed great reliance.

That is why the Pak Jung Hi clique sought, through the "new village movement," to establish the military fascist ruling system firmly and consolidate their political position in the countryside.

The reactionary nature of the "new village movement" is also that it is a "government-sponsored movement" for infusing the south Korean people with the "anti-communist" idea, repressing the people's mounting sentiment of peaceful reunification and perpetuating the national split.

Looking up to the northern half of the Republic which has turned into an earthly paradise under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a beacon of hope, the south Korean people see in national reunification the only way to save themselves from the wretched conditions.

Alarmed by the rising movement of the people for national reunification, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are madly carrying on "anti-communist" propaganda under the signboard of the "new village movement," while intensifying fascist oppression to put down such movement.

Prattling that the main task of the "new village movement" is "spiritual reformation," the rascals are conducting "anti-communist" propaganda desperately by mobilizing all "government"-patronized propaganda media; they have established the organizations for promoting the "movement" even in their puppet army, and are conducting "counter-intelligence exercises" and holding "anti-communist lectures" in the regions in their charge. And they have appointed "teachers in charge of the new village movement" to imbue the students with "anti-communist" idea.

Today the puppets have set the "new village movement" as a task of the "October renovation." It is clear from this that the "movement" aims at making full war preparations and at stepping up "anti-communist" propaganda to justify their manoeuvrings for creating "two Koreas" and perpetuating national split and at hampering the reunification.

The reactionary nature of the "movement" is that it serves the Pak Jung Hi clique as an important means of exploiting the farmers and plundering the countryside.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seek to plunder from the farmers as much as possible through this movement

to increase the sources of exploitation for the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, landlords and comprador capitalists and to ease their present economic crisis and collect war funds and the upkeep of their fascist ruling apparatuses.

Saying that the south Korean farmers are poor because of their "idleness and ignorance" and so they must "work hard" to be rich, the rascals drive the farmers to construction of military roads for war preparations and compulsory labour service to create financial sources for their plunder, and they collect from the farmers their agricultural products and money, the fruit of their blood and sweat, in the name of the "expenses of the new village movement." Besides, they are committing the intolerable crime of forcibly requisitioning the farm lands and the rural manpower for the economic infiltration of the Japanese militarists.

The Korean people are known to the world for their diligence and civilization from the olden times. But, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique alone are making fool of their nation and plundering it as they please for the foreign aggressors. This shows that they commit without hesitation whatever traitorous acts to please their masters, the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and get out of their difficult position.

The "new village movement" conducted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is on the verge of total bankruptcy in face of the opposition of the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., 103-4.)

With no cunning tricks can the Pak Jung Hi clique deceive the south Korean people who have seen the reactionary nature of the "new village movement" from their bitter experience. And, no "government" authority and fascist oppression will help them to kill the south Korean people's mounting sentiment of national reunification, particularly today when their manoeuvrings to create "two Koreas" have failed completely.

Piping and Drumming the Same Tune

It is a rule to pipe to musical score and drum to piping. This is not confined to music.

This is true of the puppets of south Korea wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, flunkeyist quislings. They pipe, drum and dance to the tune of their masters.

It is no wonder that the flunkeyist quislings do so, since they have grown up on the crumbs of bread thrown by the U.S. imperialists and learned to drum to the piping of their masters. But, we must mention their nation-splitting manoeuvres.

They made public the so-called "special statement on the foreign policy for peace and reunification," a criminal document, and cry for national split whenever they open their mouth. Needless to say, they do so according to the script prepared by the U.S. imperialists, their masters.

It is necessary, we think, to see what is the title of the "music" in this poor show, who composed it and who play it, before referring to the disgusting piping and tune in this show, in order to expose the secret of the "show."

The title is "song of split." "Music and words" are by Nixon, and "players" are Rogers on flute and nation-splitlists of south Korea on drum. The "stage director" is the White House.

This song was written by the White House. Composing it, Nixon and Rogers might have the following conversations:

"Your Excellency, according to the information obtained, the 'special statement' we have let Pak Jung Hi publish is unsuccessful. All the Koreans oppose it as the nation-splitting policy and the whole world responds to it with sneers."

"Mr. Rogers, you've forgotten that 'divide and rule' is our consistent policy. Our colonial ruling system is falling apart beyond retrieve in Asia. We must keep south Korea under our control at any cost."

"Your Excellency, that statement is too unpopular. People all say that it's a puppet show stage-managed by us. The reunification sentiments are mounting higher day by day, and coup d'etat plots are hatched one

after another. For this reason Pak Jung Hi is now much dispirited."

"Oh! You, fly to Seoul at once. Make the three days' schedule. We must inspirit him."

"That's a capital idea. It is an absolute must to enhance Pak Jung Hi's prestige and encourage him."

This is how the "music" of "song of split" was composed. Rogers crept into south Korea taking the "music" and a pipe with him and "played" it at "Chongwadae."

Listen to some dirty tunes of the "song of split" and you will find the master and the stooge pipe and drum the same tunes.

The U.S. imperialists pipe that the Korean reunification will be protracted and difficult to achieve. To this tune the splitlists drum prattling that

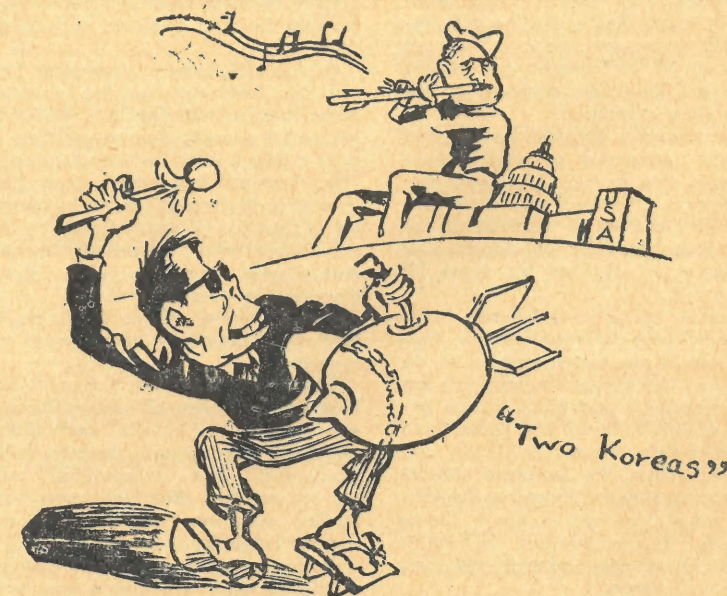
national reunification is impossible; the master cries for the necessity of the creation of two Koreas and the flunkeyist quislings say the same thing.

When the patron cries like a robber that the U.S. army will not withdraw from south Korea even if it is taken off the cap of "UN forces," the bellicose elements implore the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

Their piping and drumming is growing louder than the wail from a house of death these days.

As there are no quislings in this world who have not ruined but have died the way they should, so the miserable lots of the splitlists of south Korea will be the same.

"One nation, two states"



—"Song of split"—

Japanese Militarists Scheme to Hamper Korea's Reunification

The Japanese militarists, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, are working in every way to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is none other than the Japanese militarists who are still working desperately in the international arena as the most active followers of the U.S. imperialists in their bankrupt machination to meddle in our internal affairs." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., p. 14.)

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan zealously share in the "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of our country, actively supporting the continued stay of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea.

This goes to prove explicitly that Japanese militarism is one of the hatches of the "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate our country's division.

The reactionary government circles of Japan more strenuously insist on the stay of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea than anyone else.

As proved by history, the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is the root cause of all misfortunes our nation suffer and the main obstacle to the country's reunification.

Our country's division was caused by their occupation of south Korea; it is also due to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' interference in our internal affairs and their obstruction of national reunification that our country has remained divided for some 30 years now.

In order to achieve Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, therefore, it is necessary, first of all, to take the "UN forces" helmets off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea and make them withdraw from there.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities are openly prattling that the U.S. army must stay on in south Korea because its occupation of south Korea "is closely related with the security of Japan."

This sophistry of the Japanese authorities reveals more clearly their wild ambition to hamper the in-

dependent, peaceful reunification of our country and invade south Korea.

The reactionary government circles of Japan actively join the U.S. imperialists in their "two Koreas" plot.

The "two Koreas" plot is a criminal plot to freeze our country's partition; it is a sinister scheme to put into practice the imperialists' old colonial ruling method of "divide and rule." It is simply unthinkable that the Korean people who have lived as a single nation for thousands of years, should divide into two in our times.

It is obvious to everyone that if our nation is bisected, our country's reunification will be a thing of more distant future.

But the top-ranking official in the Japanese authorities is chattering that our proposal for the introduction of a north-south Confederation and national reunification proposals mirroring the ardent desire and aspiration of our people to prevent the national split and achieve the reunification run counter to the foreign policy of Japan.

His utterance proves more strikingly that the aim of the foreign policy of the Japanese government is not to support Korea's reunification and help Koreans to realize it but to perpetuate the split of Korea and create "two Koreas."

At the UN General Assembly Session, too, held last year, the Japanese authorities joined the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean splittists in their criminal plots for the creation of "two Koreas" but failed. They also shared in their plot for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, and played the role of a "shock brigade" in materializing it.

The Japanese militarists do so to fulfil their insidious ambition of re-invasion.

They back the south Korean quislings on the verge of ruin politically, economically, militarily and diplomatically and instigate them to "confrontation" and "competition" with us, saying that they will give "unstinted assistance" to south Korea for its "stability."

In particular, the reactionary ruling circles of Japan are giving economic and military "aid" to the south Korean fascist ruling circles to save them from the serious political and

economic crisis, place the south Korean economy under their control and to help them to "build up strength" for "reunification by prevailing over communism."

All these facts show clearly how desperately the Japanese militarists are working to hamper Korea's independent, peaceful reunification in an attempt to invade south Korea.

All these manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarists are a vicious challenge to the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people of the north and south to reunify the country independently and peacefully by their united strength free from outside interference and of the progressive people of the whole world.

Their criminal machinations show that having succeeded the Sato clique which withdrew from power denounced by the people and isolated within and without for their dastardly policy of following the U.S. imperialists and their anti-popular policy, the present government authorities of Japan pretend to correct their policy towards our country but in reality follow the policy of hostility towards our country pursued by the Sato clique and are hard at work to invade south Korea.

The entire Korean people will never tolerate the crafty scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and their stooges to perpetuate our country's division but resolutely frustrate it.

Our people still remember the crimes of the Japanese militarists who had occupied Korea for 36 years imposing innumerable misfortunes and sufferings upon them.

The Korean people of today are not the Korean people of yesterday. The Korean people of today are a most dignified, strong people with a powerful socialist state under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Japanese militarists must look squarely at the reality of today and behave thoughtfully.

Our people will surely fail the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists to hinder the national reunification and reunify our country independently and peacefully without any outside interference.

Son Se Yu

I Saw Excellent Progress of Korea

For all of us, irrespective of geographers, historians, writers and ordinary travellers deeply interested in evaluating cultural heritages of the Eastern and Western countries with the idea of promoting mutual understanding and preserving peace among peoples, it is always a fresh experience to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Far East with a history and tradition of thousands of years.

The U.S. imperialists provoked one of the most unjust, brutal and inhuman wars in human history here in Korea and converted her into a testing ground for their lethal weapons.

It was here in Korea that Yankees started germ warfare, chemical warfare, and committed all sorts of other inhuman barbarities for which they were denounced by all scientists of the world.

The imperialists, the sworn

enemy of the world people and the aggressors, were defeated and the war ended in a victory for the heroic, brave and strong Korean people. The war-torn Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the liberator of the fatherland, father and President, has become a new Korea, Chollima Korea.

Europeans may not believe that the Korean people have established a modern industry in a short time of 14 years, developed an agriculture which fully supplies their needs for food and completed electrification and irrigation. But, this is a truth. I saw for myself the excellent progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during my stay in Korea.

Let me write about the successes I saw in Korea.

The Western press has a column entitled "You may not believe it. But..." which carries unbelievable

things.

What strike first the eyes of the foreign visitors to Korea are such unbelieveables as in this column. Water not only flows down mountains but goes up mountains in Korea.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I saw that water pumps draw up river water into a well-built mammoth reservoir on the top of mountains by advanced irrigation technique.

The life-giving water flows down again into paddy and dry fields through many waterways.

This perfectly controlled water wets not only paddy and dry fields but also runs up the mountains, which were abandoned as barren lands in the past, to wet new orchards there.

The miraculous transformation of nature by the people is not what was brought about accidentally or momentarily.

It is the joint fruit of collective labour of the Korean workers, farmers, students and office workers led and guided by President Kim Il Sung, the wise leader who fought with arms in hands for the restoration of the lost country yesterday and leads the entire people to happiness today.

Korea is a great school after which I have been yearning.

All are equal and just for the welfare of all and society is a great school of thinkers and men of practice united as one.

Irrigation as mentioned above is impossible without electricity working pumping facilities.

Electrification is another great achievement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I saw it. The country is completely electrified.

Railways and cities are also electrified.

I think that the night view of brightly-lit beautiful Pyongyang furnishes a very fine theme for a poem.

Electricity works irrigation pumps to wet fields and reap good harvests every year.

Whatever long spell of drought and rain cannot affect crop yield.

Any other country in this world cannot work such a miracle in so short a time, I believe.

It is a wonder to have so many reservoirs, pumping plants and other irrigation facilities.

I have visited the five con-

tinents except the Antarctic Zone. But, I have never seen such miracles as in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a small area and population.

Colombia, my country, is five times as large as Korea in the size of territory.

But it has a bad harvest every year because of the want of water and dry weather.

Our workers and farmers suffer from hunger and poverty. Electrification and irrigation are beyond imagination.

Looking at the Korean countryside with clean air and waving green sea of crops which promises bumper harvest, I thought that Korea is a land of dream, a country beautiful and good to live in, and a country where people all are happy, equal and live harmoniously.

Talking about the peaceful and diligent life of the kind-hearted and honest-minded farmers, I must say that they are the first in world history to be freed from all kinds of taxes.

The state builds 150,000-200,000 family units on an average for the peasants every year.

Creches, kindergartens, schools of all levels including higher educational institutes and medical facilities have been built for the blessed people freed from exploitation, and foods of high nutritive value and seasonal clothes are provided to them.

The old live in happiness and comfort for the rest of their days.

In my country the farmers have no rights to die in peace, to say nothing of such service facilities, because they have no money to buy land to be buried.

I visited big poultry and pig plants to know that animal husbandry also has made great progress in Korea.

This is an index showing the all-round development of agriculture.

Any ignorant person who visits here will see the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by President Kim Il Sung is being successfully carried into reality in Korea.

Joaquin Molano Campusano,
Chairman of the Colombian
Peace Council,

Vice-President of Bogota
University,

Vice-Chairman of the League
of Writers and Artists of
Colombia,

Professor

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster (above) "Long live the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country!"; Poster (below) "Let's do our utmost to aid the socialist countryside!"

BACK COVER: They go skating



Please Forward:
GARI LEDYARD
MUDGE POND ROAD
SHARON, CT. 06069

Nb. 13502



ea Today
NG 3 1974